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NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

City Children and their Fashions---Novelties in Fashion are Panters---What Are We Coming To?

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, April, 1868.

THE EASTER FESTIVAL---NEW FASHIONS IN COATS AND JACKETS---BALL, COUNTRY AND TRAVELING DRESSES.

New York has become one vast boarding house. There are no individual houses---people cannot afford them. About one-fourth of the people hire the houses---the other three-fourths live with them. No quarter of the city is now exempt from this condition of things. Fifth avenue, Madison avenue, even the sacred precincts of Madison Square have been invaded, and no matter how "private" or exclusive the mansion may be, the light which glimmers at dusk in every window, and the oilcloth which soon begins to show itself in order to save the rich velvet carpet betrays the fact, that whether for the fact of "companionship" or because they have more rooms than they can occupy, No. 900 takes boarders."

This sort of community of living is undoubtedly inevitable until we build houses in "flats" and learn to economise space by occupying the earth below ground or the midair above, and there is no reason but the natural selfishness of mankind which saving grace does not seem entirely to control, why this form of sociology and blending of interests should not work exceedingly well.

But the mission is unfortunately to make money, the mission of the boarders to get all they can for their money, and the result is a mutual antagonism, which expends itself in a careful avoidance on the one side of what even the boarders particularly desire, and a disposition upon the other to use extravagantly every thing that comes into their reach. Boarders generally belong to the middle class, those who are not wealthy enough to support an establishment of their own, and not poor enough to be satisfied with such quarters as the back streets and alleys furnish.

But there are many grades of boarders from the middle aged merchant and his young wife who pay $4,000 per year, to the young clerk and the clerk and his young wife, who, out of a salary of $1,000 per year, pay fifteen dollars per week for a third floor back room in a back street, where pork is the staple commodity.

There are also a class of boarders often in the same house. You can distinguish at the table the "second" floor from the "third" and "fourth," by the greater attention paid to them; the occasional offer of a second table-spoonful of canned tomatoes, and the comparatively regardless piece of pie or pudding at dessert.

There are not many boarding house keepers like ore to whom two young ladies, (milliners,) paid twelve dollars per week for an unfurnished attic room lit by a skylight.

In this house the boarders were ranged from the upper rounds to the bottom of the table, according to the floors they occupied, and the food graduated accordingly. At the lower end of the table, the tough meat and undeservable parts of poultry were served without gravy, the salad or canned vegetables omitted and butter often times so strong as to be quite uneatable. The castor was the boundary and the strong butter never got beyond that dividing line. Once upon a time one of the young ladies before mentioned took by accident some of the butter from above the castor and discovered the differences she never had another opportunity.

CITY CHILDREN.

So many families yearly leave New York that it would seem as if sufficient room might be left for those who stay behind. This is not the case, however; for one that leaves twenty stand ready to take the place, and the same pushing and struggling is constantly being enacted.

It is, indeed, a great pity that all the children are not taken away; there is so little room for them; they are so crowded into holes and corners are forced every day to witness some child life. When or how they can study or grow is a mystery. Masquerades and parties are as frequent with them as with the elders; their hours nearly as late and their toilettes as elaborate. Their food consists of rich dishes, chocolate and rich confectioneries, and they talk about the "bouquet" of their favorite wines with the gravity of experienced connoisseurs.

There are no longer children's parties as the "children" parties, with simple games and amusements; their custards and sponge cakes for refreshments, their pretty dresses of red merino, or at most, white muslin, their substantial sensible hours, which allowed the little ones to be home and in bed at the usual hour.

Instead of this, we have full dress entertainment, the fac simile of a ball, made for older persons. The folly is, if anything, carried to a still greater extreme. The dresses are costly and complete down to the smallest detail; the bulle or lace are looped up with real gems or ribbons or flowers, over silk or satin; necklace, tiny locket with monogram, diamond earrings, miniature bouquet-holder, lace handkerchief, the quaintest of little kid gloves, and the daintiest of white satin boots, over white silk stockings. Got up in such style as this, of course the little creatures can think of little besides their clothes, and their enjoyment is restricted to dancing the Lancers, the Redowa, or the German, with some small gentleman, gorgeously arrayed also, and to the supper, which would be considered frightfully plain if it did not include plenty of creams and ices, chocolate, cakes, meringues, glaces, confectionery, *bon bons* and *champagne*. For a children's party given recently, the strawberries and white grapes alone cost $500.

Not unfrequently the little ones are put into the carriage perfectly exhausted at two or three o'clock in the morning, and of course are unfit for study for several days afterwards. There are children who went to over a dozen parties during the past winter; for each one a different dress was provided, which took days in its preparation. These children have already exhausted life; they discuss the *Grand Duchess* and *La Belle Helene* with a languid air, declare there is nothing in America worth seeing, and that they shall "die" if "Pa" doesn't take them to Paris. Oh! for the old pinafore and bread and butter days, when children were children, and not miserable little *blase* men and women.

It would be quite as great an act of mercy for some philanthropist to pick up these little victims of wealth and luxury and distribute them among the farm houses of New England and the great West, as if they were the outcasts and vagabonds of our streets. One extreme is as ruinous in its effects as the other.

NEW FASHIONS.

It takes a long time for a revolution in fashion, such as we have experienced within the past few years, to become fully inaugurated; and indeed, before staid and sober people have time to make up their minds concerning a particular design, or style of dress, *pro* and *con*, the fashion has changed, and something else.

It is about two years since the short dress first made its appearance, and it was not till this past winter that it became general, or sufficiently popular for ladies to feel satisfied as to its permanence; old dresses were made over or a scant pattern sometimes made up for our convenience, but it was a long time before ladies made up their minds to cut into a handsome material, and deliberately have it made up into a short "suit."

The suits now are universal, and have effected a total change in the general aspect of the promenade. Some are made with only a skirt and pelisse, others with the basque and *sac paletot* cut into the form like a basquine, at the back, and cresting a small shawl in front.

Street suits are uniform in one, or at most, two colors, and if this idea is carried out in every detail of the costume, the more elegant it will be considered. There is a harmony, completeness, uniformity or whatever we call it just now, becomes the truest, best of ladies. Many attempt it but very few achieve it.

THE PANIERS.

These are the latest novelty, and already hooped skirts have been filled with enormous bustles to wear under them. *Le Paniers* consist simply of a gathering of the hind folds of the skirts in such a way as to allow them to fall over in a *bouffon* upon the lower part of the skirt. The arrangement is as simple as it is absurd, but it requires to be done correctly or it is supremely ridiculous, and not a few young ladies have attracted the attention of a crowd by their efforts to effect amateur *paniers*, and the grotesqueness of their appearance when they ventured courageously into the streets.

Paniers for a short dress are effected by lengthening the upper skirt somewhat at the back and running a drawing string from one side to the other through the center of the back breadth. The front breadth is inserted plain and of the proper length, the junction at the sides being concealed by rosettes, bows and ends, sashes, or some other ornaments.

I would not advise any one to attempt a *paniers* on their own account without first having seen a correct model.

In full dress, however, many ladies improvise them very respectably by tying up the train with a wide sash and arranging the folds over the lower part, for I am ashamed to say the old fashioned "bustle" is revived, sometimes in stiff hair cloth, sometimes in springs which are shaped to form a bustle at the back of the hoop skirt. The latest style of these skirts are horrible. In addition to the enormous bustle or wide spring, which sometimes extends to the sides as well as across the back, there is a broad train which betrays the hoop and the elaborance of the trailing dress. Fullness at the back stretching off into a long narrow *queue* is the effect required, but hoop skirt manufacturers, in endeavoring to make the trail, have *broadened* the skirt so that the length of the dress is taken up unnecessarily and the peculiar grace of the style wholly lost.

There is one better shape to be had, however, and I advise ladies to search for them. Don't take a large, ugly, ungraceful hooped skirt because some one tells you it is the "latest style." Large hooped skirts are not worn yet, whatever they may be, and when worn next, such an outrage upon decency and good sense will not long be permitted. If hooped skirt manufacturers wish to perpetrate the institution, let them adhere to a small, modest, graceful shape, covered and not made like a cage---such a one as will be advantageous to health and save a superabundance of weighty underskirts. An exaggeration like the "gilting" skirts, for example, may be successful for a little while, but it came very near abolishing hooped skirts altogether. Ladies have fashions in their own hands and can control them just as well as be controlled by them. Not unfrequently they say with a start of fright and astonishment on the appearance of a new and eccentric mode, "Good gracious! is that what we are coming to?" Yes, it is what we are coming to if we choose, but it is not what we come to if we don't choose. Women of the highest intelligence, and many of those belonging to the very first circles of society, pay no attention to the eccentricities and caprices of fashion, simply because they are interested in questions of much greater importance. Women of mere fashion are pitiable, because it shows what a sad emptiness of heart or brain must have existed before they could be content to fill the void with such husks as these. Fashion is simply a question of supply and demand. As long as the majority are content to take the result of a whim or an accident to shape their own bodies and ends to it, so long we shall be at the mercy of "caprices" in fashion.

EASTER DRESSES.

The Easter season, every year, takes upon itself more and more the character of a festival. The churches are beautifully decorated, parties recommence, ladies appear in fresh party toilettes, and social life altogether puts on a joyous gala aspect.

"Poplinette" is made of silk and linen, and forms very nice traveling suits also, but it is more expensive than the twilled and corded lineys and mohairs which form the staple of the traveling dress goods. Of the latter there is nothing better than suits made in light brown purple or grey chene, and trimmed with bands and braids in the same or a contrasting color. Later in the season for summer traveling, dainty ladies will put on cool suits of nankin and Spanish linen, topped off with delicious little "baby" bonnets of white muslin, which can be washed and "done up" like an old lady's cap.

One of our enterprising wholesale cap houses, by the way, are selling immense quantities of little *Pinchon* caps to be put on a baby's head, worn as bonnets. They only cost about $2 50 or $3 each, frame fifty cents, and last as long and look as pretty, especially for evening wear, as tulle bonnets costing twenty-five dollars.

Large numbers of caps for this purpose have been sold South. White *pique* is to be exceedingly fashionable for country wear this season, and a very graceful model is trimmed with braids, which commence at the shoulders and spread out for shape upon the skirt, not, however, extending very low down. It can be made more dressy by using clumy lace over bands of colored silk, which can be taken off when the dress is washed.

The full dress style for watering places will consist probably of dresses puffed out at the back and sides over panier hooped skirts, open, or *Marie Antoinette* sleeves, very low bodies and *Marie Antoinette fichus* crossed upon the bosom and tied at the back. Paint and powder *ad libitum*.

The hair is still worn very high upon the head, and with two curls or more at the side: the latest style, however, is in curls or waves, as *natural*; young ladies wear it this way, and it is not only very becoming, but enables them to display their own hair to great advantage.

JENNIE JUNE.

THE *Tribune* is losing its patience with the impeachment speeches, and delivers itself this wise: "Gentlemen, you are making very stupid speeches! No one reads them! They will not affect a vote one way or another. This waste of time and endless stream of 'gab' are merely evidences of vanity, and you have no right to thrust yourselves in the way at a time when every hour of delay is an injury to the country."

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Argument of Hon. Thomas Williams.

The argument of Manager Williams, in breadth, compactness and eloquence, is surpassed by no effort on the occasion. Like all of the great efforts of that gentleman, it is very long, and we have space for only the conclusion, wherein is boldly and bravely announced the doctrine that "the safety of the people, which is the supreme law," is the only rule to govern in this case. When, a short time since, we said this was the correct ground on which to decide the case, some of our contemporaries professed to be shocked. We invite them and all our readers to carefully peruse the concluding portion of Mr. Williams's argument, wherein this position is elaborated. It is as follows:

And now, a few words only upon the general question of intent itself, which has been made to figure so largely in this cause, under the shadow of the multiplied averments in regard to it. I do not look upon the averments as at all material; and if not material, they are, as every lawyer knows, but mere surplusage which never vitiates, and it is never necessary to prove. I do not speak as a criminal lawyer, but there is no professional man, I think, who pled a table in front of the altar, the top of which was covered with flowers.

Some of the toilettes worn on this occasion and at some recent Easter parties will give the best idea of the styles in vogue.

Complete suit of blue silk, trimmed with satin folds and crimped silk fringe matching in color; the trimming described; a small hood at the back of the paletot, which was cut as a basque, with shawl shaped points crossing in front. Belt and sash ends, with rosette, all bound with satin. Blue silk "baby" bonnet trimmed with blue tulle and steel ornaments.

Complete costume of rich black silk, paletot rounded up at the ends, barred skirt tied up *en princess*, with sash ends and rosettes; trimming of black lace, with folds of green silk. A *Dawson* bonnet of green silk (Metternich green), trimmed with barbes of lace of the same color, lappells and gilt and steel ornaments.

A costume for a young lady consists of a pelisse of black silk scolloped out diagonally down the front, but not open enough to need a button, and trimmed with alternating rows of lace and satin points, headed with small nail heads of satin. Green silk dress, trimmed with narrow ruffles only, or that it did it only with satin, and *Grande Duchesse* jacket of green crape and tulle, trimmed with green, mother of pearl leaves and flowers.

Leaves and ornaments of mother of pearl are a novelty by which---now the very latest---and now are much more distinguished than the gilt and steel, which have become very common. A costume for Easter visits is composed of pearl grey silk, with trimmed underskirt plain, the upper one cut in a very deep point at the back, rounded upon the sides, and edged all round with a wide black lace. The deepest part of the upper skirt would reach nearly to the ground, were it not tied up with a wide sash of black lace, the ends of which fall upon the underskirt. A *Marie Antoinette fichu*, trimmed with black lace, completes the dress. The bonnet for this toilette is of pearl grey tulle over pearl grey silk trimmed with a *mantille* of rich real black lace, narrow grey tips and ribbon and diadem cut steel. A very pretty and springy walking dress is made of fine twilled linsey, in a check of white and black. The petticoat, short dress and mantle, or "visiting Basque," are all of the same material, and are trimmed with folds of the material cross-cut and piped with green rosettes. Bonnet with straw brim, checked silk crown, and trimming of narrow green ribbon, with small spray of mignonette. This costume in suit is very pretty made of light brown or poplinette, and trimmed with silk folds or braid in a contrasting color, and steel buttons. The jacket is light, fitting cut with points at the throat and short basque, or rounded at the sides. The upper skirt is rounded up on the sides to correspond, and finished with buttons or rosettes to match. The underskirt of the skirt is of the same material, or it may simply be faced and trimmed with two rows of silk or stitched on.

A FEATURE OF THE NEW COATS AND JACKETS.

The new coats and jackets for ladies have one very distinct peculiarity. They are not as high upon the shoulders as a man's coat, and for dressy occasions are always cut into the figure. The loose *sacs* and long *pelisses*, tied in at the waist, are reserved for demi-toilettes.

The high cut upon the shoulders is in perfect harmony with the present restricted style of walking toilettes, and adds to its quaint, clear-cut appearance. Another peculiarity is the trimming which stylishly describes a deep pointed collar or small hood upon the back, finished with a rouching of silk or lace and ends widening at the bottom.

The sash is almost universal and in great variety. Some have long and some have short ends; some are trimmed with fringe, some with wide bows, others again with large loops forming immense rosettes. The difference in style in fact is only limited by the imagination of the modiste, the surprising fecundity of the established institution as "wraps," but this season they are made with small capes instead of hoods. A pretty and stylish wrap for seaside and country wear is made of fine twilled linsey or tartan cloth, trimmed with silk folds, alternating in the colors of the cloth, or in a ruching composed of mixed colors.

The favorite spring style of paletot is cut as a *basquine* at the back and in sharp points which cross over in front.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BALL DRESSES.

The annual "reception" of the Seventh Regiment, which took place last week, always brings out some novel and pretty toilettes. A very charming one was rich blue silk, trimmed with satin folds and deep crimped fringe. The dress, sash, train and trimmings were all wide blue, broken only by bands of white tube roses, with ornamented boddice, skirt and in the form of a wreath with trailing *cordon* composed the head dress.

Another toilette was of white gauze over white silk, trimmed with numerous flounces, mounted with a wide sash of blue satin, fringed with silver. The low boddice was trimmed with bretelles of satin fringed with silver. The short sleeves were composed three narrow ruffles.

An elegant toilette consisted of a *princesse* dress of gold colored satin covered with a "victoria" of fine black Llama lace. The belt is of satin covered with lace, the rosette, the long lappels, like ends of lace, matching the skirt. The low bodice of satin is covered with a double row of black lace.

A very pretty pink silk dress was covered with tulle, forming two skirts looped at the sides with black velvet ribbon tied in bows and ends, and forming bands which were carried up under the belt and over the shoulders, forming Swiss straps to the low square boddice which was edged with white lace laid on flat.

Another dress was of white tulle, puffed out lengthwise over white silk and divided by pipings of green satin, edged on either side with narrow black lace. The underskirt was *puffonne* round the bottom and festooned diagonally with pipings matching the upper skirt. Many very elegant dresses of "Metternich" green, pear grey, coral pink and amethyst blue silk had immense trains turned up *en panier*, and were trimmed only with costly white or black lace.

Lace, it must be said, is more used than ever. No waistcoat has been complete without a white and black lace point or *fichu*, a sash, two or three setts, a flounce, and if possible, an over dress or "Victoria."

TRAVELLING AND COUNTRY DRESSES.

My space is exhausted long ago, but a word remains to be said of the new silk serges which are imported in the soft old-fashioned shade of color, and make lovely cool traveling dresses, especially for elderly ladies.

The fabric is simply twilled silk in *mode* colors and like the genuine lady-like article, it never becomes *ruffled* under any circumstances.

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THE HOUSEKEEPER.

TO BOIL CORNED BEEF.—Wash it throughly and put into a pot that will hold plenty of water. The water should be hot; the same care is necessary in skimming it as for fresh meat it is not too much to allow half an hour fo' very pound after the first hour. To know the goodness of corned beef depends much on its being boiled gently and long. If it is to be eaten cold, lay it, when boiled, into a brass or earthen dish with a round of the same size as the meat. Upon this put a clean stone, or a couple of flat-irons, or some other heavy weight. Salt meat is very much improved by being pressed.

CRUMB PIE.—Mince any cold meat very finely, season it to taste, and put it into a pie-dish; have some finely grated bread crumbs, with a little salt, pepper and nutmeg, and pour into the dish any nice gravy that may be at hand; then cover it over with a thick layer of the bread-crumbs, and place small pieces of butter over the top. Place it in the oven till quite hot; and should the bread-crumbs not be sufficiently brown, hold a salamander over them.

VERMICELLI SOUP.—Put four pounds of any kind of fresh meat except pork, into a gallon of cold water, cover close, and boil gently until the meat is tender. Throw in a head or two of celery cut small, an onion, and three ounces of vermicelli broken small; when well, and bake in a quick oven. After the ingredients are put together, add a piece of alum as large as a walnut, dissolved in three tablespoonfuls of hot water.

CREPETS.—Take one pound of sifted flour, a large teacupful of sweet milk, and two eggs. Beat the eggs and add to them two tablespoonfuls of thick brewer's yeast, or a small cupful of home made. Next, milk. Beat well together, then stir in the milk and flour, mixing throughly. Set in a warm place to rise; when well risen, they should be baked on the griddle in rings, like the crumpet. Bake slowly. They may be eaten at the time of baking, or set aside and toasted, buttered, and served for tea.

DROP CAKE.—Six cups of flour, three cups sugar, two cups butter, one cup of milk, three to five eggs; flavor with nutmeg; drop on tins and bake.

KEEPING FURS.—Darkness is all that is necessary to keep furs. The "Miller" that deposits the eggs from which moths are hatched, only moves in light; the moths themselves work in darkness. Furs in a trunk should be closely packed and keep the door shut; keep it always dark, and you can have no trouble. But, as closet doors are sometimes left open, the better way is to enclose the articles loosely in a paper box, put this in a pillow-case, or wrap around with cloth, and hang up in a dark closet. Camphor, spices, or perfumes are of no use. Continual dryness is sufficient. And do not take out the furs in June and July to give them an "airing," for even then cometh the enemy, and it may be that in fifteen minutes after exposure, has deposited an hundred eggs. If you consider an airing indispensable, give the furs a good switching, and put them quickly back.

How the Chinese Economize in Fuel.

In all probability more fuel is wasted in this country than in any other, and yet fuels by no means over-abundant or cheap with us, and has, within a few days, gone up from seven and eight to twelve dollars a ton, and it may well become a serious consideration with housekeepers as to how the article may be economized. The Chinese have a method, which we scarcely suppose will ever become generally adopted by us; but it may afford a hint. They mix a quantity of earth with the coal dust, in sufficient preparation to make the mixture adhere together when wet. After throughly mixing the dust and earth and water, they take up sufficient to make a ball two and a half or three inches in diameter, and press and squeeze it between their hands, making it like a ball. This is then laid carefully down, and another quantity is taken and pressed in the same way. And so on till the whole is prepared into balls. They are then placed in the sun to dry, after being thoroughly dried, they are fit for use. The Chinese, by means of a spade or any sharp instrument. These square pieces burn readily. A wooden mold would answer well. The advantages of this method are, that it saves the coal dust, which otherwise would be wasted and lost, and the balls easily ignite. The fire does not last as long as a fire made of pure coal, but oftentimes only a quick, hot fire is required, its use being limited to a comparatively short time, as in cooking.

SCIENCE.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.—Many of the leading farmers in French Flanders have checked the inroads of this formidable cattle disease by inoculation. M. Barral visited the prize farm of M. Fievet of Masny, who yearly fattens nearly 500 cows, in sheds containing 200 stalls, their feed being chiefly mangold refuse from beet sugar works and distilleries, and observed the operation of inoculation as performed by Dr. Willems. After cutting off the hair of the lower end of the tail, three or four incisions are made and a small quantity of virus is inserted. This virus is the liquid extracted from the lung (not too much decomposed) of an animal that has been killed under an attack of pleuro-pneumonia. At the end of about three weeks the heart of rebellion with joy, while your dead soldiers will turn uneasily in their graves—a victory to be celebrated by the exultant ascent of Andrew Johnson like the conqueror in a Roman triumph, dragging, not captive kings, but a captive Senate, at his chariot wheels, and to be crowned by his re-entry into the possession of that department of the Government which has been for years usurped. For the pretext that he can govern them more wisely than their Congress, and to take the word, and with the purse of the nation into his own hands. On such an issue, and before such a tribunal, I should not have hesitated to stand upon the plain, unvarnished, intelligible and unanswerable fact, leaving the question as to their effect upon the interests of the nation, and their bearing upon the fitness of Andrew Johnson to hold the helm of this great State, to be decided by the unbiased mind of turning it over either to the quibbles of the lawyer or to the subtleties of the casuist. I have no patience for the disquisition of the special pleader in a case like this. *Fiat justitia ruat coelum*—*one that I think is fully sustained by the authorities—and that is, that in such cases as this, the safety of the people, which is the supreme law, is the rule that is to govern and the only rule that ought to govern.* I do not propose to argue that question now, because it seems to me something very like a self-evident proposition. If Andrew Johnson, in the exercise of the functions of his high office, has so demeaned himself as to show that he is no respector of the laws; that he defies the will of those who make them, and has openly and boldly disobeyed, to their behests; that he has fostered disaffection and discontent throughout the lately revolted States; that he is a standing obstacle to the restoration of the Union of the States and of this nation; that he claims and asserts the power of a dictator, by holding one of your great departments in abeyance, and arrogates to himself the absolute power to nullify, which is to remove or suspend at his mere will every executive officer of the Government on the land and on the seas, and to fill their places up without your agency—if for any or all of these reasons the Republic is no longer safe in his hands, then before heaven and earth, as the conservators of the nation's weal, as the constituted guardians of its most inviolable rights, *as the depositaries of the most sacred and exalted trust that has ever been placed in the hands of man, it becomes your high and solemn duty to see that the Republic shall take no detriment, and to speak peace to a disturbed and suffering land by removing him from the trust he has abused and the office he has disgraced.*

There are other points in this case on which I would have desired to comment, if time and strength had been allowed to me for that purpose. It is only within the last few days that I have entertained the hope that the Senate would so far relax its rule as to enable me to obtain what under the circumstances is at best but an imperfect hearing, and I have felt it necessary, therefore, to confine myself to the leading arguments connected with the removal of the Secretary of War. I wish it to be understood, however, that I do not undervalue the value of such of the articles as I have been obliged to pretermit. There is nothing in the way of charges, I think, of graver import than the means adopted by the President for overthrowing the legislative power, by fostering disobedience to its enactments, and bringing its accredited organ into disrepute.

To this charge there are three answers. The first is the supposed constitutional right to the use of an unbridled tongue, which knows no difference between licentiousness and liberty. The second, the provocation supposed to have been offered by the language used by members of Congress in debate in what seems to be forgotten to be its constitutional right, which not only protects it from challenge everywhere, but gives it the right freely to criticise the official conduct of the President, over whom the law has placed them, by making him amenable to them for all his errors, as they are not to him. The third is the baleful influence of the fact that he will find a *censor morum* here, as stern as Cato in the judicial opinion of this body, that the man who so outraged public decency, official and private, as his character in the pursuit of an object so treasonable as this, has demonstrated his unfitness longer to hold the high place of a Chief Magistrate of a free, intelligent and moral people. I take leave of the unpalatable theme by remarking that even the advocate of the people himself must feel, while he is compelled, while a child of the Republic himself, to take the intent from the act itself, that turn his back, if it was possible, on such a spectacle, and throw a mantle over the nakedness that shames us all.

And now, American Senators, Representatives, and judges upon this mighty issue, joint heirs yourselves of that great inheritance of liberty that has descended to us all, and has just been ransomed and regenerated by a second baptism of blood, a few words more and I have done.

If the responsibilities of the lawyer are such as to oppress him with their weight, how immeasurably greater and more solemn are those of the House of Representatives has done its duty. The rest is now with you. While I have a trust in that God who rescued the children of Israel, through the fiery trials that led so many of the flower of our youth to distant graves on Southern battle-fields, which has never failed me in the darkest hour of the national agony, I cannot but realize that he has placed the destinies of the nation in your hands. Your decision here will either fail upon the public heart like a gentle dew from heaven, and be the harbinger of a glorious twilight, full of the gloomiest portents of coming evil, over the land. Say not that I exaggerate the issue or overcolor the picture. This, if it were true, is *unheard*; young ladies wear it this way, and it is not only very becoming, but enables them to display their own hair to great advantage.

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SCIENCE.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.—Many of the leading farmers in French Flanders have checked the inroads of this formidable cattle disease by inoculation. M. Barral visited the prize farm of M, Fievet of Masny, who yearly fattens nearly 500 cows, in sheds containing 200 stalls, their feed being chiefly mangold refuse from beet sugar works and distilleries, and observed the operation of inoculation as performed by Dr. Willems. After cutting off the hair of the lower end of the tail, three or four incisions are made and a small quantity of virus is inserted. This virus is the liquid extracted from the lung (not too much decomposed) of an animal that has been killed under an attack of pleuro-pneumonia. At the end of about three weeks the heart of rebellion with joy, while your dead soldiers will turn uneasily in their graves—a victory to be celebrated by the exultant ascent of Andrew Johnson like the conqueror in a Roman triumph, dragging, not captive kings, but a captive Senate, at his chariot wheels, and to be crowned by his re-entry into the possession of that department of the Government which has been for years usurped. For the pretext that he can govern them more wisely than their Congress, and to take the word, and with the purse of the nation into his own hands. On such an issue, and before such a tribunal, I should not have hesitated to stand upon the plain, unvarnished, intelligible and unanswerable fact, leaving the question as to their effect upon the interests of the nation, and their bearing upon the fitness of Andrew Johnson to hold the helm of this great State, to be decided by the unbiased mind of turning it over either to the quibbles of the lawyer or to the subtleties of the casuist. I have no patience for the disquisition of the special pleader in a case like this. *Fiat justitia ruat coelum*—*one that I think is fully sustained by the authorities—and that is, that in such cases as this, the safety of the people, which is the supreme law, is the rule that is to govern and the only rule that ought to govern.* I do not propose to argue that question now, because it seems to me something very like a self-evident proposition. If Andrew Johnson, in the exercise of the functions of his high office, has so demeaned himself as to show that he is no respector of the laws; that he defies the will of those who make them, and has openly and boldly disobeyed, to their behests; that he has fostered disaffection and discontent throughout the lately revolted States; that he is a standing obstacle to the restoration of the Union of the States and of this nation; that he claims and asserts the power of a dictator, by holding one of your great departments in abeyance, and arrogates to himself the absolute power to nullify, which is to remove or suspend at his mere will every executive officer of the Government on the land and on the seas, and to fill their places up without your agency—if for any or all of these reasons the Republic is no longer safe in his hands, then before heaven and earth, as the conservators of the nation's weal, as the constituted guardians of its most inviolable rights, *as the depositaries of the most sacred and exalted trust that has ever been placed in the hands of man, it becomes your high and solemn duty to see that the Republic shall take no detriment, and to speak peace to a disturbed and suffering land by removing him from the trust he has abused and the office he has disgraced.*

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TABLE TALK.

Across the Walnuts and the Wine.

Upon the great question of servantgalism, Mrs Housewife, our hostess, favored us with this anecdote. She had advertised for a parlor-maid, and a young woman in deep mourning came to see about the place. Her account of herself was quite satisfactory, and it was arranged that her character should be written for, previous to her at once undertaking the situation. Wishing to say something kind at parting Mrs H. observed: "I am sorry to see by your black dress that have been in trouble lately."

"O no mum, thank you, not at all," replied the young woman; "it's only for my late missus. I have been particular fortunate in service, mum. My three last missuses have all died while I was with them; so I got mourning given me every time."

Mrs Housewife confessed she did not engage this young person, for fear she should be "particular fortunate" a fourth time.

Concerning riddles, as to what sort of people gave themselves up to their manufacture, and how the articles got submitted to the public, Mr Secondhand Funnydog could not be prevented from inquiring: What is the opposite of a corner of horse? (A hornet, of course.) What bird is that whose number—singular or plural—is difficult to determine? (The cocka-too, i. e. the cock or two.) And, lastly. Why is a bald head like Paradise? (Because it is a bright and shining place where there is no parting nor dying. On my Lord Derby being asked this question, he is said to have relied: "There are no wigs there.")

Immediately afterwards, when Mrs Housewife's little girl came down to dessert with one of her white gloves burst, with the remark: "It has gone at the thumb, mamma," the reply was: "So it seems, my dear."

"Sew it seems!" exclaimed Funnydog: "why, that will make a capital riddle."

On the question of whether it was better to live in Scotland or England, Mr Bitter Aloes observed, that he thought Scotland was a most admirable place to die in, but insupportable as a residence.

"Why, you lived there yourself, Aloes, for three years," remarked Mr. Macpherson angrily (the same spoken of by the poet as "a superior person to "and yet it did not kill you, as we had unfortunately well aware."

"No, sir: I was Scotched—not killed," returned Aloes.

Mr Macpherson (when this unpleasantness had subsided) told an agreeable story of a Loch Eyne ferryman, whom some classical inhabitants of the neighborhood had entitled Charon.

"Why, do they call you Charon, Donald?" inquired a passenger.

"Weel, I suppose, because I tak's care on the boat, sir."

Mr Scale Hill, a member of the Alpine club, was describing the sublime appreciation of natural scenery, and the feeling of religious awe that siezes the human soul when the body has surmounted not less than twelve thousand feet.

"At the elevation," interrupted Aloes, "it is credulous to you to acknowledge any higher power."

Mr Scale Hill (without noticing this sarcasm) then falored us with a charming anecdote. It was of a young bridegroom lately married, took his bride to Switzerland for the honeymoon, and also up his favorite mountains. Mr S. H. met the happy pair on the summit of a *col*, not a little out of the beaten track, and the ascent was both difficult and dangerous. The lady, who had at home accended nothing higher than Primrose-Hill, was much alarmed, and had to be assisted by the guides at the most difficult parts, so as not witness the horrors of the passage. The bridegroom walked by her side, expostulating with her fears. He spoke in honeymoon of the perfect protection of his arm was such that Mr. Scale Hill heard every word.

"You told me, L

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1868.

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Weekly Commercial.

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COMMERCIAL,
Pittsburgh.

ARE PENNSYLVANIANS HEAVIER THAN VIRGINIANS?—A QUESTION FOR PHILADELPHIA.

According to the "Railroad passenger rates" adopted by the last "convention of railroad officers in the United States," the fare from Baltimore to Pittsburgh is $10 50
From Baltimore to Wheeling - - $10 00
The distance from Baltimore to Pittsburgh via Harrisburg, is 334 miles; Baltimore to Wheeling, by same route, 425 miles; from which it appears that a Pittsburgher coming home from Baltimore must pay 50 cents more for traveling 91 miles less distance, than the citizen of Wheeling. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad and its connections carry the Wheeling passenger at the rate of 2.35 cents per mile. If they could afford to carry Pittsburgh passengers at the same rate, the fare from Baltimore to Pittsburgh would be $7 87 instead of $10 50. At the same rate, the fare from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh would be $8 32 instead of $11 00.

If a Philadelphian wishes to go to Wheeling by the direct route through Harrisburg, he will travel 22 miles further than if he started from Baltimore, and the cost of his through ticket will be $13 45. Thus for the 22 miles of addtional distance he is compelled by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to pay the sum of $3 45. If, however, he chooses to reach Harrisburg by way of Baltimore, he will travel 85 miles further, and the cost will be as follows:

Philadelphia to Baltimore	$ 3 25
Baltimore to Wheeling	10 00
Philadelphia to Wheeling via Baltimore and Harrisburg	13 25

These figures indicate that the railway facilities of Baltimore are decidedly superior to those of Philadelphia, and Wheeling to those of Pittsburgh, and are but examples of a host which might be adduced to show that every Eastern and nearly every Western city has a like superiority in this particular over the two which are supposed to constitute the Eastern and Western termini of the great Pennsylvania Railway.

This state of affairs has not been brought about by the superior natural advantages of any of our respective rivals. We make the deliberate charge that it is simply and solely the result of the blind infatuation of the city of Philadelphia. Persuaded that a corporation, founded for her own safety, and erected chiefly with her own money, would be devoted primarily, if not exclusively, to the advancement of her prosperity as against that of all other cities, her influence was exerted without hesitation or reserve to accomplish every measure proposed for the advantage of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. Every resistance to its encroachments which to the plain, common sense of other parts of the State seemed necessary to the common interests of the people was overruled by Philadelphia influence. The main line of the State canals, which with their connections, the Portage and Columbia Railroads, had been constructed at a cost of more than $20,000,000—and which would to-day have been worth more than the original cost—was given over to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a song to be blotted from the map of the Commonwealth. The tonnage tax, which had already amounted to nearly $300,000 and would have now been three times that sum per annum, was repealed.

The Philadelphia and Erie road—in which the city of Philadelphia had so largely invested and which with the aid extended by the State Legislature ought to have been completed and maintained as an independent enterprise—was suffered to go into the hands of the favored corporation, already gigantic in its power. Every measure proposed by the company was advocated by Philadelphia on faith. When the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad desired to extend its broad gauge track to Philadelphia—her lawyers, her judges, her Legislators, were in the fore front of the battle waged against it by the great monopoly.

When the Connellsville Railroad was about to be completed her legislators chiefly procured the passage of the infamous act which repealed for a time the charter of that company. In short, Philadelphia influence anointed and crowned the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, *King of the Commonwealth*.

And how has the king ruled for Philadelphia interests? By uniformly *discriminating against her and her natural ally, Pittsburgh*. The oil trade furnishes a striking illustration. Pittsburgh was its natural "refinery," and Philadelphia its true market and shipping port. The Pennsylvania Company, as transporter, holds the business within its grasp. Instead of drawing it gently to Philadelphia, the company tightened its greedy clutch upon the trade, so that more than half of the refining business to escape strangulation rushed off to Cleveland—fifty miles further from coal, 140 miles westward from the oil wells, and 150 miles further from the seaboard at any point than Pittsburgh. As a consequence, the greater part of the petroleum is shipped to foreign countries from the port of New York.

By seizing with avidity every opportunity to carry trade around her or away from her which presents itself, as in the Allentown route to New York. The through trains between New York and the West touching Philadelphia as a way station on the great Metropolitan route. The newly perfected cheap and quick line from Chicago to Baltimore via the Philadelphia and Erie and Northern Central Roads. The connivance with the latter to drive to Baltimore the trade of one of the best regions in the State, and in other cases which the Philadelphians can specify.

By using every means, fair or foul, to prevent the construction of any Railroad leading towards Philadelphia, and every measure which would tend to liberate her from the unmerciful grasp of the monopoly.

When the Reading Railroad Company ventured to show a desire to put forth its arms to a Western connection, the King cries *sacrilege* and threatens an opposition road into the coal region as a punishment to the presumptuous malcontent. When the Connellsville charter has been restored by the interference of the courts, and it is no longer possible to prevent the construction of that line, every plain and valley between its track and Philadelphia is surveyed to prevent, if possible, the construction of an independent branch to that city which the monopoly may not control. When the Allegheny Valley begins work on the line to reach Philadelphia, a force is set to digging across the proposed track in order to form a nucleus for retarding litigation; and meanwhile the threat of a parallel road from Pittsburgh to Oil City, backed by the wealth of the monopoly, is expected to terrify its stockholders into abandonment of their measures for the relief of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. To use the exultant language of one of the Company's organs, "Pennsylvania is already tolerably well fortified against invasion from interests hostile to present occupants; and if the valleys of the Susquehanna, the Juniata, the West Branch, and the Schuylkill, etc., are not commanded at all strategic points by guns of long range, they are at any rate occupied."

Every possible line on which a competing route might be constructed, is claimed by the sham surveys of the Company or the sham companies in its interest.

With such a King (Stork) to rule over them, we are not surprised to learn from the Philadelphia *Press* that there are some "croakers" about. The astonishment to us is, that there are still so many in Philadelphia who believe in the face of every fact that "the King can do no wrong." For this, the newspaper press is in part responsible. Let them fearlessly set before the public every fact bearing on the situation, and the remedy for past mistakes, and the croakers will soon solidify into energetic measures to apply the remedy. The patient has a magnificent constitution, the cure is easy and will be perfect.

The distance from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, via the Reading and Lebanon Valley road, is - - - - 107 miles
From Harrisburg to Bridgeport, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road, via Fishing Creek and Sherman Valley, 135 miles
Bridgeport to Pittsburgh - - 135 miles
Philadelphia to Pittsburgh - - 377 miles

A distance greater than that of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but doubly compensated for by crossing the Mountains with a maximum grade of only 67 feet per mile.

The cost of 135 miles necessary to make his connection at, say, $45,000 per mile, will be $6,075,000. The parties to raise the money are the Reading and the New Jersey Central roads, and the cities of Philadelphia and New York.

By the Allegheny Valley Railroad another route offers of similar length, *with no heavier grade than 26½ feet* to the mile, and with admirable capacities which the length of this article precludes us from enumerating.

Who is so blind as not to see that the construction of these roads will place Philadelphia and Pittsburgh on an equal footing with the most favored railroad cities of the Union? Let Philadelphia arise from her lethargy, stretch out her iron arms from the Reading westward, and grasp the magnificent future which is now within her easy reach.

ANOTHER GRAND RAILWAY COMBINATION.

It is difficult to keep pace with the rapid changes and complications in railway matters, growing out of the great struggle for the carrying trade from the west to tidewater. The latest combination is foreshadowed in an insignificant paragraph, which states that the managers of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company have determined to change the gauge of the road from a broad to a narrow gauge, in order to bring it into closer connection with a majority of the Eastern roads. The importance of this announcement cannot be duly appreciated by the public generally; yet, should the change be made, it will affect the whole railway system of Pennsylvania. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad extends from Cincinnati to St. Louis, and, differing in width of gauge, could have no connection with other roads leading into Cincinnati. The adoption of the broad gauge, whatever may have been the motive, has proved a mistake, as narrow gauge roads have multiplied in all directions, and much of the business which should have gone from Cincinnati to Saint Louis, over the most direct route (the Ohio and Mississippi) has been diverted over narrow gauge roads. But to obviate this, is not the main point to be gained. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad, by the Pan Handle and connecting lines, (the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad,) now runs its cars from Philadelphia to Cincinnati, and by a change of gauge on the Ohio and Mississippi, these cars can be run through to St. Louis, and thence over the Pacific Railroad. This would form a grand combination indeed, and would necessarily give rise to counter projects on the part of rival lines for the carrying trade between the East and the West. The Pennsylvania Road would doubtless be largely benefitted by such a consummation. That the arrangement has considerably progressed we are assured, and that the scheme cannot fail to be viewed with decided interest by the railroad world in general and competing routes in particular, cannot be doubted.

"INTRIGUES AGAINST GRANT."

We have the authority of the New York *Times* for the statement that there exist "intrigues in Washington to bring about the nomination of some other man than GRANT." We have no doubt of it. Washington would not be Washington and our politics would be something more or less than they are, if such intrigues did not exist. There were intrigues "in Washington" and elsewhere, to bring about the nomination of some other man than Mr. LINCOLN, when he ran the last time; and it is altogether probable that had he lived, he would have been intrigued against to the very last. But the intrigues against him were utterly futile; and so they will be against GRANT. He is stronger than any combination that can be formed; and simply because the people have confidence in his manhood, good sense and ability. That he is not Radical enough for some and too Radical for others, is not improbable; but that he fairly represents the average sentiment of the Republican party and thousands of others outside of the organization, is entirely certain. If he did not, there might be some danger of the success of the intrigues referred to. We look for the nomination of GRANT without a division and by acclamation. This should be the key note for the convention throughout. If intriguers against GRANT there are, they will be unfortunate friends to have; and we may safely conclude that it will be sufficient reason for rejecting a candidate that has been found consorting with them.

SENATOR FESSENDEN appears to be the object of much of the interest relating to impeachment just at present. From the first it has been said that should he determine to go for acquittal, the danger would be that enough others would join him to determine the verdict,—and it is due to truth to say, also, that it was in the same breath said, that while his motives would be pure, those of some of his followers would not be free from question. Now what part—if any—of this speculation is true or false, is unknown to us; but it is noticeable that as the end draws near the original report apprehensive concerning the distinguished Maine Senator is strengthened, though we do not believe that the rumor of his complete defection rests on any known fact.

In stating the average grade of the Pennsylvania Road at 94 feet per mile and the maximum at 116 to 120, we should have specified the section between Altoona and Gallitzen—a distance of about 11 miles.

"SATANIC WHITE NIGGER MOBS."

That high toned Democrat and elegant gentleman, familiarly called "BRICK POMEROY," who, on his passage through this city, on a recent occasion, was so highly lauded for his intellectual and social qualities by his contemporary, the *Post*, prints the following choice *morceau* in a late number of his paper:

"It devolves on Democratic journals and speakers to warn the people against the *Satanic white nigger mobs known as Christian Associations*, and societies, mission clubs, etc. Democrats, avoid them as you would the plague!"

Isn't this sarcasm? Who ever heard of a modern Democrat who was in the slightest danger of mixing with Christian Associations, Aid Societies or Mission Clubs? "BRICK" must be poking fun at the "Democratic journals and speakers." The *Post* has not yet "warned" its readers, in accordance with the injunction of this great Apostle of Democracy, and until it does we shall adhere to the belief that the quotation above is sarcasm!

It is apparent that the outsiders at Washington have so mixed the verdict with the question of the Vice Presidential nomination at Chicago, that they have come to regard the two inseparable. Precisely how this is on the inside, we have no definite information; but we are prepared to believe that, considering that average human nature is the same in a United States Senator as in the occupant of the private walks of life, the two are somewhat mixed on the outside also. In fact, we are prepared to believe that whatever doubts exist about the verdict grow out of the supposed effect on the Vice Presidental nomination. It seems to have been quite generally accepted that the conviction of JOHNSON will nominate WADE for Vice President. Such a conclusion presupposes a good many things, some of them not altogether creditable to the parties most immediately interested. The argument is simply, that in the event of conviction Mr. WADE will have the wherewith to influence enough delegates at Chicago to nominate himself, which argument, of course, carries with it the supposition that there are enough ready to be thus influenced, and that he is not above the business of influencing them. However this may be, we are not prepared to say; but while we are not yet compelled to believe that there is good ground for it, we shall resist the conclusion. That men are disposed to worship the rising sun, whenever convinced of its identity, is indisputable; but for the present at least, we will not believe that this involves corrupt motives and reprehensible means.

As for the verdict itself, we have no serious doubts what it will be. Had we such doubts we should be almost led to question what we have a right to expect in regard to the gravest interests in the land. Not one in a hundred of the stories set afloat concerning the course of certain Senators have had foundation in truth, though for the moment they have had the effect to disturb the equanimity of the most sanguine believer in the conviction of the President. Happily the result cannot be long postponed, even if there were a disposition to postpone it.

MR. WEED is pleading or the acquittal of the President, and desires to "put on record" the opinion "that the Republican party would be strengthened rather than weakened by the acquittal of the President." Judging from MR. WEED'S course of late, this would be the very reason that would reconcile him to the conviction of the President and the premature dismissal of his life-time friend, MR. SEWARD. When he pleads for an act on the ground that the Republican party will be the gainer, to say the least it is time to be suspicious.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* calls attention to the fact that immediately after the Radical victory in Arkansas, the bonds of the State rose very rapidly in the market. Precisely the same thing occurred in Tennessee, and in this State everybody remembers that our bonds were selling below seventy-five before the election of 1866, and instantly after that election jumped ten per cent., and have since risen to 109, with fifteen per cent. back interest paid. Again, in Arkansas the papers at once begin to talk of the prospect of building the long needed railroads to the south, and capital hitherto unwilling to invest in a State so unsettled, begins to look into its enterprises. Precisely the same result has followed Radical victories in Tennessee and Missouri. In a word, Radical victory means restoration of credit, revival of business, re-establishment of industry, development of resources, building of railroads, order, prosperity and peace.

IT seems that the appropriation of $5,000 for the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, which is found in the city tax levy, recently passed by the Assembly and now before the Senate, was inserted without even the knowledge, much less the request, of the officers of the Association. On learning that such a provision was contemplated, they immediately addressed the following letter to the President of the Senate:

To Hon. Gov. S. L. Woodford, President of the Senate, Albany, N. Y.

We understand the tax levy for this city now before your body includes a gift of $5,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association. The committee of 500 have expended no money in connection with the bill, on the ground that all State appropriations to city or bodies are in our opinion contrary to the spirit of free institutions, and opposed to the voluntary Christian system to which our organization looks for support.

For the Board of Directors,
W. E. DODGE, JR., President.
NEW YORK, May 4, 1868.

A CORRESPONDENT with the English expedition refers to the extraordinary fact of the existence on the plateau of Abyssinia of a Christian nation, surrounded by Mahomedans and Mussulman tribes. He says "they use Bibles exactly the same as ours. Their worship is, I believe (for I have as yet seen no service being performed), very simple. They administer the holy sacrament and baptize their children. There is no question at all about their being Christians. It is altogether an extraordinary phenomenon. They all wear a piece of blue cord round their neck as the outward and visible sign of their Christianity, and they are so strongly convinced that no one can be a Christian unless he wears this that most of the officers of the army here have procured blue ribbons (a cord) which they wear around their necks to convince the people of their orthodoxy."

ANOTHER Garibaldian movement is said to be on the *tapis*. While Rome will be his object to receive the support of the regular Italian army, which will, however, this time take care not to come into collision with the Garibaldians, as it will operate on the North, while they will attack from the Neapolitan States on the South. As to such a movement, however, there are conflicting reports. In several quarters it is affirmed that the convention of September is about to be renewed, and that the French army will entirely evacuate the Roman States next month.

THE New York *Sun* denies that Gov. Fenton has "an agent at Washington offering to sell out" the vote of New York at Chicago. It asserts that the vote of New York will be given to him, because he is the favorite of the half of the State. Will the *Sun* give us its opinion, after it becomes apparent Fenton cannot be nominated, where the vote of New York will go!

THE Harrisburg *State Guard* suggests that MR. GOW, chairman of the Republican State Committee, call the Pennsylvania delegation to Chicago to meet at Pittsburgh, at such time as he may see fit to name, when a plan of action could be adopted and all arrangements fixed before appearing in the National Convention.

THE Committee appointed by the Chartiers Valley Railroad meeting, at Canonsburg, will visit Philadelphia this week for the purpose of consulting the managers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, relative to the completion of the Valley road. If the result of the conference be favorable, it is expected the road will be open to travel before the end of the present year.

A BILL was presented in the last Legislature, chartering a "Printing Association," with a view to starting a new Democratic daily paper in Philadelphia, in which Messrs. W. A. Wallace, of Clearfield, C. L. Ward, of Bradford, Frank Hughes, of Schuylkill, and other prominent Democrats, are to be interested.

THE Minneapolis *Tribune* says Winston Mowry, a resident of that city, has invented a feeding machine for cylinder presses, which picks up single sheets and adjusts them exactly on the feed-board at the rate of one hundred per minute. Its construction is very simple, and its work accurately performed. It is the result of thirteen years of study and experiment.

If Mr. Mowry has done that he may count himself a rich man henceforth.

THE delegates and alternates to the Chicago Convention from Pennsylvania are requested by Hon. G. A. Grow, Chairman of the State Central Committee, to send their postoffice addresses as soon as possible to him, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Emigration to the West.

There is a large emigration to the west this spring, and every boat that leaves Pittsburgh takes out a full complement of families designing to settle in the west and southwest. A large proportion of those who emigrate at this port are Pennsylvanians, mainly from the western counties, and it is gratifying to know that they nearly all travel in the best style, taking cabin passage, and enjoying those comforts which the European emigrants, either from choice or necessity, do not have. The majority of these people are hardy, industrious and thrifty; they have accumulated more or less property, and, turning everything into money, are pushing Westward and Southward with a view of bettering their situations. The chief attraction to this class is the cheapness of lands. By investing a few hundred dollars judiciously in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, or Minnesota, or even in Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States, they can possess a breadth of land which could not be obtained in Pennsylvania for as many thousands. This class of emigrants cannot fail to benefit, in a great degree, the States in which they may settle. Once located they may be regarded as permanent residents, because they are generally supplied with means sufficient to overcome or at least lessen the inconvenience and hardships attendant upon a settlement in a new country. The want of funds to stock the farm, provide the necessary implements, and keep the family comfortable for a year or two, causes failure and disaster to thousands of emigrants. Those who go West as these Pennsylvanians are going, with money enough to start them fairly in their new homes, will, by prudent management, industry and perseverence, eventually succeed in acquiring independence, if not wealth. As a general thing, the process of "causing the wilderness to blossom as the rose" is a slow one, and middle aged men who go to the unbroken forests or prairies may expect to pass from the stage of action before all the fruits of their labors are gathered, and leave the richest harvests to be garnered by their children. This has been true of the past, especially in Pennsylvania and other Northern States, but "the West" of to-day, at least many portions of it, presents a fairer field for enterprise, and guarantees a more speedy return, than did "the West" of half a century ago. The climate, the character of the soil, and especially those vast modern improvements in agricultural implements, all contribute to render success more speedy and certain. A man, with no other capital than two strong arms and a willing heart, can scarcely fail of success in the West; and no one, who has health and ambition, should live in poverty, or at the expense of friends, in the crowded cities, when he can achieve independence, in a few years, by assisting to break up the prairies and build the cities of the West. There is work enough for all—for the man of capital as well as the man of limited means—and, though all may not succeed alike, all can in time become comfortable, contented and happy.

Peace or War in Europe.

Accounts from Europe differ in regard to the complications between France, Prussia, and other powers. From one standpoint, it is reported that the French army is being rapidly put in the most complete fighting trim; that it is prepared for any contingency, and will resist the slightest aggressive movement from any quarter. The fortresses on the Eastern frontier have been put in thorough repair, and the whole army has been supplied with *Chassepots*, which are regarded quite as effective as the Prussian needle-gun. In Paris, the Bank reserve increases, which is a symptom of disquietude; and Marshal Niel has openly declared that "if Napoleon thought it necessary to put the country into an effident state of armament, he would his duty to carry out his sovereign's orders." The military expenditures are enormous, and the apprehensions of a war have had a very unfavorable effect upon commerce. The accumulation of Prussian forces on the frontier is the cause assigned for the warlike preparations in France. From another stand-point we have a more hopeful view—that the Emperor will do all that he can, consistent with the honor of France, to maintain peace, but that he does not intend to be caught napping.

A communication on the Eastern question recently appeared in St. Petersburg Paper, which is apparently from a well-informed and authentic source. The writer asserts that public opinion in Russia regards the present movement as favorable for an advantageous solution of the Eastern question, because Austria is deemed too weak to offer Russia any serious resistance, while Prussia is supposed to be so little interested in the East as to allow Russia full play in Turkey, provided Russia does not prevent Prussia's schemes for the unification of Germany. As to Napoleon, eager as he may be to interfere in the Eastern question, his hands are tied by the German and Roman difficulties; and, should he meddle with Turkey, Prussia may cross the Main and Italy no longer respect the Roman frontier. But, plausible as these assumptions may appear, the correspondent doubts their correctness. He doubts the neutrality of Prussia in the Eastern question, because, if, by keeping aloof, she unties the hands of Russia, she equally frees Napoleon. As to the Roman question, Austria is deemed strong enough to hold Italy in check, and the conclusion from all this is that Russia ought to take up the Eastern question, not from any confidence in the weakness of her antagonists, but because she feels strong enough to encounter all the difficulties in her way—including the combined European powers.

The Eastern Penitentiary.

The thirty-ninth annual report of this institution has been published. During the past year two hundred and ninety-one convicts have been received and two hundred and thirty-four discharged, leaving six hundred and twenty-six at the close of the year. These figures show an increase of crime in the eastern part of the State, as compared with former years. The managers make several important suggestions in regard to the management of criminals. They recommend a division of the crime of larceny into degrees, which would no doubt be a proper subject for legislation. A man steals a sack of flour to save his family from starvation, he commits a "penitentiary offense" just as fully as the professional thief who robs a bank, and the lesser offender often gets the greater sentence. We cannot see any good reason why the law should not make distinctions in the crime of larceny as well as in that of murder. The intent or motive might as properly be considered in one case as in the other, and the punishment made more in accordance with the degree of guilt. The idea advanced by the managers in their report is, to make as few acts criminal, and as few persons criminals as the safety of society will justify. Every one who steals is a thief, but all thieves are not deserving of the same degree of punishment. The punishment being in proportion to the crime, the prisoner would be left to its full operation, and the efforts to obtain pardon, based upon excessive imprisonment, would be avoided. The report further suggests that each county be required to erect its own prison for the punishment of all offenses of the lesser degrees of crime, the penalty for which would not render the prisoner liable to that social proscription which falls upon the penitentiary convict after his release. Once an individual has been thus branded by society, he is likely to live ever after in disregard of its laws, and any legislation that will diminish the number thus to be degraded, will prove beneficial.

Progress of the Pacific Railroad.

The progress making in the construction of the Pacific Railroad is one of the wonders of the age. The work on the Central line, from California eastward, is being pushed forward rapidly. Even the snows of the Sierra Nevades, which buries the whole track on the summit, for many miles, is not allowed to interfere materially with the work, as thousands of Chinese laborers were engaged in clearing it away at last accounts, and ere now the trains are running to Coburn Station, on the Eastern side of the Sierra. The new works of the Central Pacific, all along their line, are of the most permanent character. An immense "round house," with workshops, factories, &c., are being built at Sacramento, and will give employment to hundreds of men. Twenty-two miles above Sacramento, where the ascending grades commence, and where additional locomotives are required to draw the trains Eastward, another "round house" is being built, which will have capacity for thirty locomotives. It is believed the Central Pacific will reach a point only one hundred and fifty miles west of Salt Lake by the close of the present season, and by the same time the Union Pacific, from the east, will have reached a point only one hundred and eighty miles east of Salt Lake, leaving a gap of but three hundred and thirty miles to be closed in 1869. At this ratio a trip "across the continent" will be an every day affair in 1870.

CAIRO is blessed—almost, for the *Democrat* of the 1st inst. says: "Although the season has been backward, strawberries made their appearance in our market three or four days ago, and such vegetables as lettuce, radishes, shellots, young onions, etc., are now bountifully furnished by more than half the kitchen gardens in the city."

Mr. Chase Complains of Mr. Tilton.

In a letter to the Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman* Mr. W. Brown gives us some interesting particulars concerning Mr. Chase's position, and something interesting about Mr. Tilton's "polished banner" article in the *Independent*. The writer says he visited the Chief Justice on the 17th ult., and here we quote what he says took place:

"Very soon after I entered the room, the Chief Justice asked me if I had seen the article. To an affirmative answer he replied: 'Mr. Tilton has done me great injustice. He came to my house under the guise of friendship, and I talked freely to him. I told him what I have often told you, that I must be an upright judge, and my judicial duties prevent my being as available a candidate of the Republican party as other men in its ranks. This is all I said to him, and his additional statements were unauthorized by me. They may have been honest conclusions, but I gave no grounds for them. After some further conversation the same evening, he remarked: 'I am a thorough Radical, but I am no extremist.'"

As to suffrage, we have the authority of Mr. Brown for saying the Chief Justice is for making it universal, and would balance it with universal amnesty, and of course maintain the public credit,—and here is what he said he would do had he the power:

"If I had control of the Government I would resume specie payment to-morrow. I could do it successfully, for my credit is unlimited. Individuals could not long afford to keep their gold idle or in an unproductive form. Under my policy they could loan it for more than greenbacks, and its purchasing power would be no greater."

Since Mr. Brown assures us that this report of the interview is wholly unknown to Mr. Chase, the public stands in danger of being afflicted with a letter from somebody else complaining that Mr. Brown like Mr. Lincoln, has violated his hospitalities by reporting erroneously what he saw and heard at Mr. Chase's house.

The American Legion of Honor in Mexico.

A correspondent writing from the City of Mexico, gives a history of the "Legion of Honor," a body of American soldiers who have been aiding President Juarez in re-establishing republicanism in Mexico. High pay and large bounty was offered those who would enter the service, and the Legion is now in Chihuahua, in September, 1866. The pay and bounty fell far short of that promised them, and it appears that only forty-seven officers were enlisted under the Mexican flag. All these had served in the United States army, save one, who was a Confederate officer. They ranked from Lieutenant Colonel down to Sergeant in the Mexican service. The correspondent asserts that Miramon and others supposed the Legion to number over four hundred. When he was taken prisoner at Queretaro he expressed surprise on learning that they were so few, and declared that, had he not supposed from the number of shots they fired (they had six shooting rifles) that there were many hundreds of them, he would have pressed the pursuit and captured Juarez and his cabinet. From this account it would seem that the Legion, although few in number, rendered an important service to Juarez and his party.

The University of Pennsylvania.

This institution has been struggling in poverty for some years, and the pride and wealth of Philadelphia seem inadequate to relieve it. The building is shabbily compared with other college edifices, the attendance of students is extremely limited, and there are very few signs of vigor about it. It suffers in comparison with Yale and Harvard because it lacks both money and friends. The institution contains but a few over a hundred students, and although it ranks fourth in the total number of students, compared with ten other similar institutions in the country, its academical departments rank *ninth*, the University of Chicago alone falling below it. Statistics show that Philadelphia sends fewer students to college anywhere than either New York or Boston, and even Chicago, with less than one-third the population, sends one-half as many students. Philadelphia will have to redeem her University from poverty, or lose her enviable reputation for progress in educational matters.

A Guess.

A writer in a Philadelphia paper gives what purports to be an estimate of the vote on the verdict, based on "the notes of one of the ablest statesmen in Congress," who has attended the trial from first to last:

FOR CONVICTION.—Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Crapin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, of Vermont, Morrill, of Maine, Nye, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—36.

FOR ACQUITTAL.—Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Mcreery, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith, Patterson, of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Vickers—12.

DOUBTFUL.—Fessenden, Grimes, Fowler, Henderson, Van Winkle—4.

Excluding Mr. Wade, President of the Senate, who will undoubtedly vote on the final judgment, if his vote is demanded.

The above calculation includes the whole Senate—fifty-four—of which thirty-six is a two-third vote. It ought to be added that the votes of Messrs. Fessenden, Fowler, Henderson and Van Winkle are confidently claimed for conviction by leading men from their respective States.

Mr. Wade and Mr. Cameron.

The Washington correspondent of the Rochester (New York) *Democrat* writes as follows concerning these two distinguished public servants. Mr. Wade is not Cabinet-making, at least not in sight or hearing of anybody. He is compelled to hear much about it, but is silent as to what he intends or hopes to do. Mr. Cameron, they say, is determined to put a Pennsylvanian into the Cabinet. He waits on Mr. Wade, sits in his room at the capitol, keeps an eye on him all day I aver, and perhaps all night, which I cannot aver. Nobody, it is said, easily gets a strictly private interview with Mr. Cameron in these days. Perhaps Wade is just as well satisfied not to have private interviews. If vigilance and persistence are a guaranty of success, Mr. Cameron's man is sure of success. A gentleman remarked to me that he had been to see Cameron about the Pennsylvania Senator. I told him to look into the pocket of the man; then he would see greatness concentrated. But if Pennsylvania furnishes a new Cabinet officer, may we not say Cameron is great in getting what he is after? Others than Cameron are busy. Hundreds of names are suggested and canvassed by friends and opponents with an earnestness which indicates entire faith in impeachment.

How Many will Decide the Question.

There are now fifty-four members of the Senate. Forty-three are Republicans and eleven Democrats. To convict the President will require the votes of two-thirds of those present at the time the question is finally decided. If every Senator should then be in attendance, or if one or two only should be absent, the two-thirds will be thirty-six. If three should happen to be absent, it will take thirty-four to make the two-thirds. Every Senator, however, is now in Washington, and though some of them have been temporarily disabled by sickness since the trial began, we believe they are now all in such health that they can be in their places.

THE *Cheyenne Leader* says that twenty-five car loads of railroad iron arrived from Omaha a day or two ago, and also that the company expect to average about fifty cars per day, from the 1st of May. Each car carries ninety bars, weighing six hundred pounds to the bar, making 54,000 pounds, or twenty-seven tons to each load; 1,080 tons per day, or for say 300 working days, a total amount of 216,000 tons. In addition to this they have a sufficient iron on hand to lay one hundred and fifty miles of track, which is about one-half the distance which will be built during the summer and fall. There is some work to be done in all this.

GREAT preparations are making for the coming racing season at Jerome Park, commencing on the 19th of June. Among the horses entered in the several sweepstakes are Stonewall Jackson and General McMahon. On the first day, the Fordham, Belmont and Hopeful stakes are to be run, concluding with the premium stakes. On the second day there will be two premium races, with the Westchester cup and a selling cup. Third day, ladies' stake, selling race and a premium. Fourth day, a Jockey Club handicap, a feather stakes and two sweepstakes.

WHEN Bruce, the traveler, reported that he had seen steaks cut from a living cow by soldiers, and eaten raw, and the animal driven onward, the story threw doubt, in most minds, on all his statements, and his book was read for a generation as a book of lively invention rather than as an account of facts. Strange to say, the English now in Abyssinia fully confirm the old yarn-spinner; and the correspondents have been compelled to join there is no pay. The companies with their hose and engines parade every Sunday morning and are drilled in military style. The machines are of a decidedly primitive manufacture, there are no hooks or ladders, and the whole affair is ill-managed and inefficient.

EVER since women left off wearing bonnets, and substituted for them a bit of pasteboard, covered with some thin stuff, on the top of the head, and fastened under the chin with ribbon or a strip of lace, that painful disease, neuralgia, has prevailed among them to an extent never known before. This fact, however, has no influence upon the fashion; and we presume that for months to come cases of neuralgia will be as innumerable, as obstinate, and as profitable to physicians, as they are at present.

HON. J. R. KELLEY, of Washington county, alternate of William McKennan, Esq., as Chicago delegate, will go to the Chicago Convention.

THE KU-KLUX.

THE MYSTERY UNVEILED.

Expose by the Supreme Grand Cyclops.

How Judge Lewis was to be Hung.

Diabolical Arrangements of the Assassination Committee.

Signs, Secrets, Symbols and Scimitars.

It will be recollected that a den of the Ku-Klux Klan was recently broken up in Memphis by the police, and that the rebel papers of that city tried hard to make it appear that the organization was not connected with the Ku-Klux, but was an innocent assemblage. Jack Campbell, formerly city editor of the *Avalanche*, and "Grand Cyclops" of the den, however, came out in a card in which he declared the truth of the apologists' version of the case, and declared plainly that the object of the Association was assassination. Since the appearance of the card the Memphis *Appeal*—Albert Pike's organ—published a manifesto signed by sixteen of the men arrested, in which they professed entire innocence of the designs attributed to them by Campbell; said that they were "religiously educated," etc. To establish his veracity, Campbell furnished the following detailed account of the organization and projects of the fiendish conspiracy to the Memphis *Bulletin*, of Friday last. We bespeak for it a careful reading:

The *Appeal* has, from time to time, since the unfortunate publication of the card of the religiously trained, but lying "Sixteen," taken occasion to deny the truth of my statement, and to cast personal reflections upon me. For the latter I have no concern, knowing that if every asserted fact was true, that even then my character would bear favorable contrast with that of more than one *attache* of that unscrupulous sheet. So much for the personal, now for the facts. I never charged that the organization with which I was arrested was a Ku-Klux one, but I did charge that it was a band of men, all the way from nineteen years to beyond middle age, banded together for the purpose of assassinating men who had rendered themselves objectionable to them. True, the fact is undeniable that most of the men arrested were young, and all the indiscreet signers of the "card" were such, but behind these are a number of other men who have not as yet joined in the assault upon me, and whose names I do not consider would be honorable to bring into the matter. It is unnecessary for me to go over the ground already covered in my first communication, except to reiterate that every assertion made then is strictly true. The Association at the time of the arrest consisted of about thirty-five members, nearly all of whom had numbers, and I give them as follows, numbers and all, with the exception of the gentlemen who did not join in the attack upon me.

No. 1, A. S. Wallace; No. 2, C. R. Price, No. 3, Arthur W. Hart; No. 4, George S. Foute; No. 5, ——————; No. 6, ——————; No. 7, J. M. Campbell; No. 8, H. C. Hall; No. 9, A. Duvall; No. 10, F. M. Haley; No. 11, Thomas L. Risk; No. 12, J. L. (or S.) Avant; No. 13, C. Irwin; No. 14, R. Beecher; No. 15, A. C. Ferguson; No. 16, W. Littlejohn; No. 17, George Stratton; No. 18, F. Skipwith; No. 19, ——————; No. 20, J. W. Dashiel; No. 21, ——————; No. 22, W. C. Newsom; No. 23, Charles D. Slaughter; No. 24, J. B. Porter; No. 25, ——————; No. 26—This was the last number drawn from the hat of which a record was kept, and the others are withheld. These numbers were all placed in a hat, and each individual drew his numeral, by which he was afterward known under any and all circumstances.

At the time the oath and rules were adopted (and, as I said before, it was the joint work of A. C. Ferguson and myself), a cypher was reported to me by which the following is a literal copy except so far as signs, standing for words, signals, etc., can not be given, because the type on hand to be made without I had a type foundry at my command.

[We omit the explanation.]

These are all the combinations the printer can make, but they are enough to show the principle in its simplicity, and therefore in its strength. This cypher was handed round, was much commented, was adopted and was used. After the adoption of the cipher and the accompanying documents, Mr. A. C. Ferguson moved that I should be elected Supreme Cyclops. The honor I declined, but it was unanimously forced on me, and on my behalf I was taken for Vice Grand Cyclops, Thomas L. Risk was placed in nomination, and elected by a majority of one, running against the following:

Risk	13
Wallace	12
Ferguson	1
Avant	1
Total vote	28

A motion was then made and carried to go into executive session for Grand Scribe, and Mr. D. C. Irwin was elected.

After which, on motion of Mr. A. C

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, May 9, 1868.

Weekly Commercial.

PETROLEUM.

Production—Development—Stock of Petroleum in the Oil Region—Number of Wells Drilling—Iron Tankage—Shipments—Prices, &c.

[From the Titusville *Herald*, of Tuesday.]

The average daily production during the twenty-three days ending April 30, was eight thousand six hundred and fifty barrels. On the 7th ult., when our last statement was made out, the production was decreasing, and from that time the decrease continued until between the 15th and 20th ults., when the production did not reach over eight thousand barrels. From the latter date until the 1st, an increase was occasioned by the completion of new wells in various parts of the region, and on the 30th ult., the total production was nearly nine thousand one hundred barrels.

The greater part of the increase has taken place on Upper Cherry Run. In this district nearly every well that has been tested, has produced largely. About one mile west of the Run there is one well which, for the last ten days of the month, produced very nearly five hundred barrels per day, and there are several others in the immediate vicinity which produce from one hundred and eighty to three hundred barrels.

In the Tidioute district there was an increase toward the latter part of the month, which was mainly caused by the completion of new wells on the Economite tract. On the Woods, W. McClintock, and Blood Farms, in the Oil Creek district, there was also a slight increase.

On several of the farms in the Oil Creek districts, and in the Allegheny River districts, there has been a slight decrease. At Scrub Grass, on the Allegheny River, the production has been materially lessened by the general decline of the products of the old wells, and the failure of the new ones.

The production of the 30th ult., as compared with that of our last statement, shows an increase of about one hundred barrels, while the average for the twenty-three days is lower than during the same time last month. The minimum production for at least the first half of this year has been reached. From the numbe. of new wells that will be completed during this coming month there is no doubt but that the production will be increased, but how largely this increase will overbalance the falling off cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy.

The following table shows the total production on the 7th of each month since November last, and the average per day for the twenty-three days ending April 30th:

November 7th, 1867, bbls.	9,886
December 7th, 1867, "	10,486
January 7th, 1868, "	11,095
February 7th, 1868, "	10,400
March 7th, 1868, "	9,708
April 7th, 1868, "	9,049
Average per day from April 8th to May 1st,	8,650

THE DEVELOPMENT AND THE TERRITORY.

An appreciation in the price of petroleum, and more favorable weather, have encouraged development, and during the twenty-three days ending April 30, there was an increase of drilling wells, although the number completed was much larger than during the month ending April 7th. Thirty-five wells have been completed and drilling has been commenced on sixty-four, making the total number drilling on May 1st, two hundred and seventeen. About thirty-five of these wells are beyond our territory and about forty in localities that are considered doubtful. Nearly seventy-five are in the immediate vicinity of the largest producing wells, and the remaining sixty-seven in old districts. Besides these wells there are in the aggregate about seventy-five on which operations have been commenced. At least two-thirds of these wells will be drilling within the next thirty days.

In old districts, the continued falling off in drilling wells has been caused not so much by the prospect of being unable obtain as large producing wells as formerly, but, of late two months ago, as by an almost general desire among operators to locate their wells on newer territory. Several companies and individuals owning farms which have been tested for some time, have made a reduction in the royalty, and it is evident from the extent of the new territory that has been discovered and from the inducements that are held out to locate in it, that if the development of the older districts is to be continued, the royalty must be fixed at less than one-half of the production.

The districts in the vicinity of Upper Cherry Run and West Pithole Creek and that intervening, continue to be the center of attraction. The success of the wells tested on Upper Cherry Run within the past three weeks has given a further stimulus to drilling operations in that section, and the farms and leases in that vicinity are being purchased and secured. On the Atkinson Farm producing wells have been found several rods nearer to the Run than any tested in this direction are being taken. On the south and east wells are being drilled as near as or about one mile from the Run, the most immediate vicinity of the Run, and so far the indications are that the testing of most of these wells will result favorably. A new well situated on the King Farm, about one mile northeast of the producing district on Cherry Run, and the same distance southeast of that on West Pithole Creek, has been completed and will be tested in a few days. This well is situated on the supposed belt between these districts the result of the testing of it will be some indication of the nature of several hundred acres of territory. On the Sherman and Morgan tributaries of West Pithole Creek and Pleasantville, contracts have been made for the drilling of about forty-five wells.

Near Enterprise, in Venango county, a small producing well has been found at the depth of four hundred and fifty feet. Several wells will be put down in this vicinity during the next sixty days.

In the Allegheny river district, south of Franklin, the development during the last three weeks has been unsatisfactory. On the northern side of the river at Scrub Grass four new wells have been tested, and all of them failed to produce in paying quantities.

On Shaffer run, two new wells have been started on the Reno Land Company's property.

On the Stevenson, and W. McClintock farms, operations have been commenced on a number of new wells and contracts have been made for the sinking of others. The east Foster Farm, lying between the farm of the same name on Pioneer Run and Oil Creek, is to be developed during the next three months. The Hazard Island Farm several new wells are to be put down on the new territory lying between Western Run and the McElheny Farm.

The subjoined table shows the number of new wells drilling on the dates named:

November 7, 1867,	225
December 7, 1867,	239
January 7, 1868,	182
February 7, 1868,	150
March 7, 1868,	160
April 7, 1868,	193
April 30, 1868,	217

STOCK OF PETROLEUM IN THE REGION.

With the resumption of navigation of the Allegheny River, the stock of petroleum in the region has been materially reduced, and on the 1st instant, it was but four hundred and twenty one thousand six hundred barrels. This shows a reduction from that held on the 7th ult., of one hundred and thirty-one thousand three hundred and ninety-five barrels. In the stock held in the region on the 1st inst., are included all that is in the hands of producers, brokers and shippers, three hundred and eighty-one thousand four hundred barrels in iron tankage, one thousand seven hundred barrels in bulk boats in the Allegheny River north of Franklin, and two thousand five hundred barrels in wooden tankage at Titusville, Henry's Bend and Oleopolis.

Of the total stock, about one hundred and thirty thousand barrels are held at Tidioute, Oil City and Oleopolis, and at other points along the river. Of the stock held at Oil City, about thirty thousand barrels have been sold, buyer's option, all year, and about fifteen thousand barrels were purchased and stored at prices above $4 00.

The large demand for the Pittsburgh market for immediate shipment from the 12th to the 24th ult., created quite a scarcity at the wells and large lots were taken from iron tankage. At points along the creek north of Petroleum Center, the amount in iron tankage has been reduced by about twelve thousand barrels, and nearly all that in iron tanks north of Pioneer has changed hands. During the last few days of the month there was an accumulation of stock at points along the river on account of the suspension of river navigation. Up to the close of the month the demand was large and the amount on the hands of producers was smaller on the 1st than at any other time this year. This amount is set down for four days production.

The annexed table shows the total stock and the amount in iron tankage at the dates named:

	Amount in iron tankage.	Total stock.
November 7, 1867, bbls.	459,000	655,000
December 7, 1867, bbls.	484,000	684,000
January 7, 1868, bbls.	406,000	544,000
February 7, 1868, bbls.	440,000	641,000
March 7, 1868, bbls.	407,184	552,104
April 7, 1868, bbls.	486,607	559,607
May 1, 1868, bbls.	381,400	421,995

THE IRON TANKAGE.

During the twenty-three days ending April 30, but very little addition was made to the capacity of iron tankage, and on that date the total capacity was nine hundred and ninety thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine barrels. There is, however, a capacity of about fifty thousand barrels that will be completed within the next ten or fifteen days, and besides this there is in course of construction tankage to the capacity of nearly one hundred thousand barrels. The capacity of tankage empty on the 1st instant was six hundred and nine thousand five hundred and thirty-nine barrels. The subjoined table shows the total capacity of iron tankage and the capacity of empty tankage at the dates named:

	Capacity of iron tank'g.	Capacity of empty t'nkg
November 7th, 1867, bbls.	768,500	309,500
December 7th, " bbls.	729,598	245,698
January 7th, 1868, bbls.	784,698	298,698
February 7th, " bbls.	784,698	304,598
March 7th, " bbls.	900,935	393,701
April 7th, " bbls.	988,636	392,505
May 1st, " bbls.	990,939	609,539

THE PRICE OF PETROLEUM.

The rapid advance in the price from the 8th ult. to the 30th, was mainly caused by speculative movements in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. In the oil region there has been some excitement, and the quiet or excited condition of this market has depended almost wholly on the state of the market in Pittsburgh. As soon as the river became so strong that the New York and Philadelphia crude shippers were forced out of the market, and until the close of the month these shippers were only in occasionally. On the 30th the prices were quoted at Oil City $3 90 and at points north of Petroleum Centre, at $3 80, or an advance of nearly $1 00 per barrel from the 7th.

We omit the tables giving the capacity of tankage, amount in tank, empty tankage and number of wells drilling, of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount of oil in iron and wooden storage tanks and bulk boats, and on the hands of producers, brokers and shippers, bbls.	421,600
Total capacity of iron tankage, bbls.	990,939
Total amount of oil in iron tankage, bbls.	381,400
Amount of iron tankage empty, bbls.	609,599
Number of new wells drilling	217
Average daily production, bbls.	8,880

SHIPMENTS.

The following were the shipments from Oil City by the Empire Line from April 8 to May 1st:

To New York, bbls.	5,388
To Cleveland, bbls.	47,271
Total, bbls.	52,658

From Tidioute by the Empire Line for the same time, were:

To New York, bbls.	5,108
To Philadelphia, bbls.	5,343
To other points, bbls.	3,583
Total, bbls.	14,034

The shipments over the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway from Titusville, Miller, Pioneer and Boyd farm from April 8th to May 1st, were as follows:

To New York, bbls.	29,862
To Cleveland, bbls.	2,518
To Boston, bbls.	9,131
To Philadelphia, bbls.	2,800
To Portland, bbls.	3,040
To other points, bbls.	3,253
Total, bbls.	50,789

Verdicts for the Commonwealth.

In the Dauphin County Court, in session at Harrisburg, on Monday, the following important cases were heard and disposed of by Judge Pierson:

Commonwealth vs. Central Petroleum Company. Defendants are a New York company and came into Pennsylvania under the act of 1868, allowing foreign corporations to hold three hundred acres of land in this State. This act is silent as to taxation. An act passed in 1865 repeals the act of 1863 (with a saving of vested rights) and subjects all foreign corporations to the same taxes as companies incorporated by Pennsylvania. By virtue of this act the department of internal affairs account against defendants under the act of 1859 for a tax on their capital stock. Defendants contended that the act of 1865 was a contract between them and the State, that they were induced to commence operations in Pennsylvania upon the faith of that act, and that the subsequent statute of 1865, materially altering the relations between the company and State, violated this contract and was therefore unconstitutional. Verdict for Commonwealth for $16,762 50.

Commonwealth vs. Dale Farm Oil Company. Suit was brought against the defendants for bonus on charter amounting to $10,000, and several that no profits had been realized. Verdict for Commonwealth for $14.

Commonwealth vs. Glasgow Oil Company. Verdict for Commonwealth for $730 95.

Commonwealth vs. Allentown Iron Company. Verdict for the Commonwealth for $8,977 95.

Commonwealth vs. Harrisburg Car Manufacturing Company. Verdict for Commonwealth for $611 32.

Commonwealth vs. Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. Verdict for Commonwealth for $11,070 00.

Commonwealth vs. Dickson Manufacturing Company. Verdict for Commonwealth for $1,494 27.

In these cases settlements were made against defendants for taxes on the earnings or income under the act of April 30, 1864. This act exempts from the payment of the tax in question all companies paying a tax to the Commonwealth on their "dividends." The defendants are obliged, under the act of April 12, 1859, to pay a tax on their capital stock, which is measured by the amount of their "dividends." They contend that the taxes thus paid by them under the act of 1859, are a tax on "dividends" within the meaning of the act of April 30, 1864. The Court directed verdicts to be entered for the Commonwealth.

St. Agustine, Florida.

Every one knows it is the oldest town in the nation. But it is hardly to be counted with modern towns. It is rather a fossil of the Spanish ages. It is an antiquity and should be put up as a curiosity in some historical museum, and make room for a town fit for civilized beings to live in. You enter the city through a gate in an old masonry wall, as if you were in an old European town. The streets are narrower than many alleys in Northern cities, some of them twenty and some of them sixteen feet wide. Most of the houses are strongly built of the shell limestone called *coquina*, a mass of small shells, fossil and recent, and cemented together by a calcareous deposit made by the shellfish themselves. These houses, dwellings and all, are built immediately on the street, and often have balconies overhanging the street. Where they are detached from each other, the inhabitants can almost shake hands across the street. Many are in ruins, showing only bare walls. Yellow jessamine, several inches in diameter, are growing. The people are peculiar as well as the houses. They are the descendants of a colony of Minorcans, once held as slaves, and are the handsomest and most active people I have seen South. Their eyes are bright and their movements are rapid and graceful. They are admirable to look at, but are more ornamental than useful. Their disinclination to labor is remarkable, even in this land of lazy people. You may walk through the city for an hour and not see a man at work. They are very quiet, peaceable and orderly people, however, and before the United States soldiers were brought to the town during the Seminole war, there was not a dram-shop in the place, and brawls and fights unknown.

Fort St. Marks, a fine model of a regular bastioned work according to the best models of the last century; the old cathedral, and the ruins of the governor's house, are the most striking curiosities of the place. A monument in the center of the "Plaza de la Constitution," erected to commemorate the colonial constitution of 1812, is now rather a monument of the mutability of human events, and especially of Spanish colonies. Some of the roads leading from the town are confined by stone walls, and the whole place has the air of one which has seen better days. There is little that is new, and what is new is not good.

The town was an important one during the Spanish domination, but seems to have gone steadily backward ever since. For once, the Yankees seem to have brought lethargy rather than life with them. Now the town has no business, no commerce, no manufactures, no intercourse communication with the rest of the world. It has nothing but air. Air it has almost in perfection, and for this it has been noted, and from this it has been nourished for many years. Every schoolbook has learned that St. Augustine is a "noted resort for invalids." The next geography, unless the times change, should read "has been." The fact is, for St. Augustine is now left almost desolate. Its hotels and boarding houses are empty and its people are left to their own resources, which are very meager.

There is an unlimited range for cattle, and, indeed, many cattle feed upon it, and you see cows with calves everywhere in the woods. But you eat northern butter—very strong northern butter, too—very often, and you have condensed milk in your coffee. Chickens thrive as they do nowhere else in the world. A man camping in the woods told me that he had raised 225 chickens from six hens within eight months, each hen having raised three broods of chickens in the time. (The story seems marvelous, but I am convinced that he told the truth.) Yet one who had lived on the best of fresh eggs and fat chickens had never seen an egg or a chicken on the table. Vegetables are raised easily every month in the year; but vegetables are rarely found in St. Augustine market. Men run away to get something to eat and something to sell. For the first two years after the war, as for many years before, the town was crowded with invalids. This year it has less than eighty, and many of these remain but a week or two. The hotels are closed, or will be during the more visitors. Their summer climate is much warmer, but their winters are almost equally mild. Some of them are very pretty places indeed, and the river is always beautiful. Only two or three of them have tolerable hotels, but these are always crowded, and an excellent one at Palatka has almost made the town.—*Letter from Florida.*

It is said that a company of capitalists is at present being organized in New York with the object in view of selecting and bringing to this country from Spain and European capitals a magnificent ballet and opera combination troupe, selected with care and great expense, for the purpose of introducing there the Spanish *Zarzuela* or Comic Opera. The *Zarzuela* is the national opera of Spain, and abounds in charming Spanish melodies, which are interspersed with the graceful dances of the *Manolas*, giving *eclat* to the performance and rendering it full of peculiar novelty. The ballet will be one of the chief features of the enterprise, and will comprise famed European danseuses, who are anxious to share with their sisters here the honors which have of late been showered on the profession. The *Rise en Scene* will be of becoming splendor and suited to the popular taste for spectacular effects. Should the hopes of the company be realized five characteristic and distinctive schools of music will be established in this country.

THE one circumstance that must weigh heavily against the Democrats in this canvass is their substantial identification in sympathy and ideas with the crushed rebellion. The enormous circulation attained in nearly every State by Brick Pomeroy's rebel organ is a fact that cannot be explained away. Here is a journal remarkable for nothing but its audacity, vehement championship of the rebel cause—which predicted and has repeatedly extolled over Lincoln's assassination, and glorified J. Wilkes Booth as an apostle and martyr of liberty—with a larger and more widely diffused circulation to-day than any two other Democratic sheets, though it is printed in a village on the upper Mississippi. Can anyone explain that fact into harmony with any theory which affirms that the Democratic party was ever at heart hostile to the rebellion?

VALLANDIGHAM'S paper says in regard to the coming Presidential campaign: "But of one thing, in our deliberative judgment and deep conviction, all concerned may rest assured; and therefore Eastern 'Conservatives and War Democrats,' and their allies in the West, may take notice of it and govern themselves accordingly. No platform or candidate will or can carry Ohio, or any Western or Border State, that is committed, openly or tacitly, to the proscription of the sagacious, gallant, and truly patriotic men who refused to support the late civil war, with all its evil and bitter fruit accumulating now every day. Let the Captain Cuttles of War Democracy and Conservatism 'make a note on it.'"

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 6.

Business was moderately active to-day, and the loan market is more amply supplied. The banks are lending more freely, and the tendency is toward easier rates. There is a good deal of inquiry for discounts. Transactions in business, however, are being made generally on short credits, and very little good paper is making. The recent advance in oil has had a tendency to impart more confidence and cheerfulness to this important branch of commerce, and we learn of some handsome operations which have been made, netting the parties engaged in the adventure very satisfactory returns.

—In New York money continues active at six and seven per cent. for call loans. Discounts rule a half cent higher. The demand for money is moderately active, but no important pressure for funds from any quarter. The bank statement is considered favorable for an increased amount of surplus capital, and a probable decline in rates of interest.

Gold is quiet at 133¼. One steamer which left New York yesterday took a million of dollars in gold to Europe. This is the heaviest shipment by one steamer for many a day. The following were the fluctuations in gold to-day: 10,13½; 10:55, 13¾; 10:40, 13¾; 12:20, 13¾; 2:05, 13¾; 2:20, 13¾. The market for governments is dull—with a disposition to realize—and yesterday's prices are barely sustained.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon	Clos.
1881's 6s,	113	113⅛	113⅛
5-20's, 1862,	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1864 5-20s,	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1865 5-20s,	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1865 5-20s, new	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1867 do	109¼	109¼	109¼
1868 do	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
10-40s,	102⅝	103	103
Gold,	133¾	133¾	133⅝

Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, furnish the following quotations for gold and government securities:

Gold, 133¾; U. S. 6s, 1881, 113½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108⅛; do 1864, 106½; do 1865, 106⅜; U. S. 10-40s, 103; U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865, 109; do 1867, 109½; June 7-30s, 107⅜; July do, 107⅜; May Compounds 1865, 118½.

—The New York stock market showed increased animation to-day. There was a decided movement upward in the entire list. There is a noticeable advance in Fort Wayne and other Western shares. Chicago and Northwestern stocks are attracting attention under favorable reports of its traffic. It is expected that under the new directors, to be chosen in June, the road will be placed upon the regular dividend-paying list—not only the preferred, but the common shares, the latter receiving equal dividends with the preferred. The amount of earnings, including that used in construction since the last dividend, is understood to be large enough to warrant a scrip dividend on both issues of 10 per cent. with cash dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. semiannually.

Latterly, the stock exchange has been dull and uninviting in the leading shares, and although some activity is observed with the miscellaneous list, the general market is tired.

Many of the leading railways show large earnings, but investors are acting with great caution, as the railroad managing directors may at any time find it for their interest to connect good franchises with unprofitable enterprises that may hazard the original investment.

The most remarkable success is attending the management of some of the Eastern roads.

The Boston and Worcester shows an earning of $28,000 to the mile, and after making a 10 per cent. dividend, a large surplus was left for future improvements.

The following table, reported by J. W. Kennedy, broker, shows the comparative range of prices for a week past:

	(30)	My(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Fort Wayne	103⅜	104¼	104¼	104	104⅜	106
Cleveland & Pitts	87¾	88	88	87¾	88	88⅜
Erie	72	72½	72½	72	72½	72½
N. Y. Central	125⅜	125⅜	125	128	125⅜	129
Readings	96	96	96	96	96	96
Michigan South	90¾	90⅞	92¾	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
Northwestern	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
Do preferred	78	78⅜	78¼	76⅜	77¼	77¼
Rock Island	103	103	103	103	103	103

—The Philadelphia bank returns of dividends for the half year ending the 1st instant, is published. Twenty-three banks return a capital of over thirteen millions, and have paid dividends to the amount of $66,000.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 6, 1868.

Trade has been quiet and unchanged during the present week. There has been an active demand for nearly all kinds of staple articles. Flour is ruling at last quotations, but the inquiry is large, and stocks light. Provisions are very active with prices advancing. There is a large demand for groceries. Grain is in light receipt and the inquiry is very good for all descriptions. The weather continues warm and the river is rising, and for the last few days have started vegetation of all kinds, and persons visiting the country to-day, who had been absent since Monday last, were astonished at the change that has taken place. In this section of the country there has been nothing as yet injured by frosts and freezing. The present prospects are for a large crop of all kinds of fruits and vegetables.

The receipts of country produce are light. Since our last we note of flour 1,112 bbls; cheese 58 boxes; corn 1,332 sacks; wheat 686 sacks; rye 366 sacks; oats 340 sacks; butter 31 packages, and bulk meats (goose) 9,170 pieces.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There continues a large demand, and holders are still looking for a further advance. We have reported sales of 18,000 lbs sugar cured hams, canvassed, at 21@21½c; 30,000 lbs do plain 20@20½c; 4,000 lbs shoulders 14½@14¾c; 20,000 lbs rib sides 17¼@17½c; 12,000 lbs clear sides 16¾@16¾c; 4,000 lbs dried beef 23c; 3,000 lbs canvassed dried beef 24c; 75 tcs lard 20@20½c; 100 kegs do 21½c.

LARD OIL—Demand good at $1 85 ₱ gal for extra No. 1, and $1 30 for No. 2.

BUTTER—The receipts are ahead of the demand and prices are much lower. We quote prime to choice at 35@37c ₱ lb, with sales of 20 packages choice roll at 38c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Prices are drooping under large receipts. We note sales of 40 bbls at 20c ₱ doz, and some small lots at 21c ₱ doz.

BEANS—None in market and prices nominally $5 00 ₱ bush for choice small white.

Groceries.

The Grocery market still continues very active and goods are firm at quotations. We note no changes since our last, and quote as follows:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in bags, 37c; in mats, 36c; Laguayra, 26@27c; Rio, choice 27c; prime, 26c; good, 25c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 13¼@14½c; Cuba, 12¾@14½c; Sugar House, 11¾@12¾c; Granulated, 18c; Powdered, 18c; Crushed, 18c; A Coffee, 17c; B do, 16½c; Extra C, 15½c; New Orleans, 14½@16c; Demerara 15½@16c; Clarified, 13½@14½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 90c@$1; Porto Rico, 70@80c; Cuba, 60@70c; Demerara, 80c.

SYRUPS—Refining, $1 00; Golden choice brands, $1 00 to $1 10; fair to good, 70@80c; golden drips, $1 05.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$ 1 80; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 20@2 00; Japan, 90@$1 50; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 11¾@13c; Rangoon, 11¾@12c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 28c. Pittsburgh manufactured cider vinegar is quoted at 12½@13c at the works, and in jobbing lots from store at 16@20c ₱ gallon.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $22; No. 2 Shore $18 00; No. 3 do, $15 00; No. 3 large do, $14 50; Lake Herring, $4 50; White Fish, $8 00. Codfish, 6½c ₱ lb.

SODA—Bi-Carb, 8½c; Sal Soda, 3c.

SPICES—Pimento, 30c; Pepper, 30c; Cloves, 50c; Nutmegs, $1 50; Cassia, 30@35c.

SOAP—McEeon, Van Haagen & Co.'s Chemical Olive, 10c; Family do, 9c; Gallagher's, 11½c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, ₱ 2 50.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 20c for full weight; mould candles, ₱ lb, 18c.

REFINED—Machine work, $1 50; Manila 30c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—12½c.

DROP SHOT—₱ bag $3 50.

STARCH—Madison 8c; Silver Gloss 12½c; Corn starch 13½c.

HOMINY—Sales of flint at $6 25 ₱ bbl.

SALT—Small sales of jobbing lots from store at $2 50 ₱ bbl.

APPLES—Receipts light with a fair demand at $5 50@6 50 ₱ barrel, as to quality and quantity purchased.

DRIED FRUITS—Dried peaches are advancing, and sold liberally to-day at 18½c ₱ lb. For apples there is less inquiry, and we quote at 7@7½c ₱ lb.

HAY—At the city scales sales of loose timothy hay were made at $20@22 ₱ ton. On the wharf we quote baled hay at $22@23 per ton.

STRAW—We quote straw at $17@18 ₱ ton.

SEED—There is nothing doing in clover or timothy seed, and prices are nominal and not quotable. Small sales of flaxseed were made at $2 50 ₱ bush.

POTATOES—Sales were made at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bush, as to quality and quantity purchased. By the barrel we quote at $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—There is a fair demand for all kinds of grain, with but light receipts. Sales reported of 200 bush oats on the wharf at 80c; 2 cars do in elevator at 80c, and 120 bush on the wharf at 75c ₱ bush. The sales of corn store are nearly all in small lots. Ear corn is scarce and in demand. Sales reported of 1 car ear corn at $1 10; 1,000 bush do at $1 08, and small lots from store, of shelled, at $1 12@1 15 ₱ bush. Rye is firm at $2 00@2 10 ₱ bush, and very scarce. A small sale of 30 bush, delivered, was made at $2 ₱ bush. Barley is so scarce that it can only be quoted nominal at $2 50 ₱ bush. There is no wheat coming in, and millers have to rely entirely on purchases made in the west for the supplies requisite to run their mills. We quote red winter in demand at $2 70, and white wheat at $2 80 ₱ bush.

FEED—Sales reported of 100 sacks bran on wharf at $1 70 ₱ hundred, and 200 sacks middlings at $2 15@2 20 ₱ hundred.

FLOUR—Has ruled high for the week past with a general advance on all grades. Wheat that remains in farmers' hands is comparatively light, and millers in the West there has been considerable excitement in wheat and flour, and as we go to press the prospects are for a further advance, unless there should be an immediate decline in wheat, which is not probable. Holders of flour are firm in their views and will not give way to effect sales. Checkered Front reports heavy purchases to-day. We quote as follows: Dayton Snow Flake $13 00; Jenkins's Lilly Mills, Favorite and White River $12 00; Ford's and Emerald, &c., $11 25@11 50; medium grades $10 50@11 00.

Louisiana Sugar Crop for 1867-8.

The officers having in charge the collection of Internal Revenue furnish a complete statement of the quantity of sugar produced in Louisiana during the past season. This reliable data shows, that the crop of the State for the season of 1867-8 amounted to 459,410 hogsheads, while for that of 1864-5 it barely reached 7,000 hogsheads. In 1860-61 it rose to 15,500 hogsheads, and last season to about 11,000 hogsheads. There was land enough planted the two past seasons to yield much more than was produced, but in consequence of defective levees the fields in many Parishes were overflown and the seed cane and plants in most instances utterly destroyed. Besides the season was one of the most unpropitious ever known in the State.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, May 7, 1868.

Business—The oil market was firm with a steady demand. Still there did not seem to be the same anxiety among purchasers to operate as during the early part of the week. A number of lots were disposed of for present and future delivery. City dispatches say that on the Creek oil was firm; holders were asking $4@4 10 ₱ barrel at the mouth. Eastern dispatches report a steady market with a fair demand. New York—Crude light straw to white, 30c; Standard white; 31c crude, bulk 14½@15c; Philadelphia P. L. S. to White; 33c S. W. 30@32c; crude 18c, barrels included.

REFINED—The market was steady, with a good demand. Sales 1,000 bbls Standard White, Philadelphia, last half of May, 31c; 500 bbls do, 30½c; sales 3000 bbls—1,000 May, 1,000 June, 1,000 July, 30½c; sales 1,000 bbls May 31st; do do May, 31c; 1,000 bbls, all 1868, B. O., 32½c; sales 58 bbls free oil, 33c.

CRUDE OIL—We note the following sales, viz: 450 bbls Hyde, first water, 12c; sales 128 bbls spot, bbls returned, 12c; sales 1,000 bbls bulk, immediate delivery, 12½c; sales 2,000 bbls, sellers' option, May, 12c; sales 1,000 bbls do, first water, 12c; sales of 2,000 bbls seller's option, to December 1st, 10¼c ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Crude is reported by the *Shipping List* in active demand, and the market is steady and firm at 12¼c in bulk; sales 2,500 bbls in bulk at 12¾@12¾c; 150 do delivered at 13c; sales 1,000 bbls, 13¼c. There is a good demand for export, and sales have been made of 6,500 bbls in shipping order at 17¼@17½c; and 3,000 do, for first half June, 17½c. Refined is in good demand for immediate delivery, has ruled quiet but firm. There is very little new feature in the market, and the most favorable foreign advices, the market closed firm at 28c for S. W., for forward delivery there is a good demand, and the market is firm. Sales reported of 1,000 bbls S. W. at 27½c; 2,000 do 28c; 300 cases do 34c; 500 bbls do 28c, b. o.; 1,000 bbls do, May, 28c; 1,000 bbls do, June, 28c; do 29@29½c; for July 1,500 do 29@29½c, and for August 1,000 do 29½c. Offered, 100 bbls S. W., for June, at 13c; 100 do Naptha, free, 18c; 500 do, in bulk, at 14c; 1,000 bbls do private terms; 500 do immediate delivery, 18c, b. o.; and 350 do Gasoline, 12@12½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market was dull on Saturday of last week, and on Monday and Tuesday of the present, but on Wednesday it became excited, owing to the appearance of a number of Pittsburgh speculators, and prices advanced 1@2c from the close up vessels, and crude ½c. The *Commercial List* reports sales of 900 bbls crude at 17c; 500 bbls do at 17¼c—now held for 17½c; 1,000 bbls do, in bulk, at 17c; 10,000 bbls refined, in bond, S. W., on the spot, at 29¼@29½c, early in the week, and since at 28½@28¾c—now held higher; 1,000 bbls do, prime white, at 29½c; 100 bbls L. S. at 32c; 2,000 bbls for May at 29½@29¾c, b. o., early in the week, and for June at 28, 27 29@27½c—now held higher; including 4,000 bbls on private terms; 1,000 bbls S. W., last half May, at 27½c; 2,000 bbls do, for June, at 27¾, 27½@27⅝c, buyer's option; now held at 28c; 3,000 bbls do W., for August, at 28@28½c, buyer's option; 3,000 bbls, August to October, at 27½c; 2,000 bbls S. W., in lines, August to December, at 26c, b. o.; 500 bbls do November to March, at 25½c; 100 bbls L. S., for June, September, October and November, at 30c, b o; 500 bbls Novelty, for June, at 31c; 1,000 bbls do for September, at 29½c; 1,000 bbls do do at 30c, b o—now held at 31c; 1,000 bbls do do at 29½c, b o—now held at 28c for June; 28¾c for July, and 28c for August. Free Naptha is dull and lower; sales 1,000 bbls at 17½@17⅝c. Naptha is nominally held at 13c; a sale of 1,000 bbls at 13½c. Benzine is without change in price, but in good demand. Sales of 50 bbls Mount Farm at 30c; and 40 bbls Galena, 32 gravity, at 40c. Volcanic Oil is steady at 25c. Rosin Oil is dull at 15@16c, and Longmoor at 20@23c.

BOSTON.—The market the week were 5,071 bbls crude, and 5,975 bbls refined. The exports were 1,000 bbls crude; Antwerp, 2,126 gallons refined, and 533,068 gallons refined. Total for the week 570,697 gallons. Stock on hand 91,000 crude; 1,000 refined; 3,827,777 gallons same time last year. There are now loading for foreign ports with petroleum 27 vessels.

Petroleum in Boston.

The market for refined oil is reported by the *Bulletin* of Saturday, as firmer, owing to the gradual advance in the crude, and a good demand for home oil, with considerable shipments to Europe from Boston, New York and Philadelphia. There is also a steady inquiry for lots for forward delivery, which are taken at a little advance on spot prices.

Free oil for consumption is in limited request, as banks at this season, and the trade are taking small supplies only, and latter part of June.

We quote crude petroleum higher at 13@13½ ₱ gal in bulk and nominally 16@17c in bbls. Refined oil is dull but nominally 30@31c in bbls. Refined for Western, 28@28c for Boston and 30@30½c in cans and cases for home trade. Naphtha is dull and nominal. Benzine is quiet but firm at a range of 12@13c ₱ gallon for White and Rose Benzine, and 15@16c for Straw. Naphtha is in fair demand and selling at 18@25c, as to gravity.

New Bedford Oil Market.

NEW BEDFORD, May 1.—The past week's sales of whale oil amounted to 1,750 bbls. Prime bids are somewhat higher; 200 do do at 76c; 300 do Coast at 75c; 885 do brown and dark, mostly at 73c; holders asking 80c for handsome and 78@79c for brown and dark.

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

The market for pig iron is reported as remaining very quiet, and prices are without quotable change. The demand is moderate in some, but on the whole is slightly improved of late, but the falling off in others, has offset it. The stocks of foreign are very light. Manufacturers are meeting with the usual supply, both here and to arrive, mostly in the hands of operators. The market for manufactured iron is rather more active than last reported. Rails and boiler plate are in fair demand, but bar and sheet are rather dull. The *Bulletin* of Saturday quotes Scotch pig dull, with further sales of Gartsherrie and other brands No. 1, in small lots for consumption at 40@41c ₱ ton for the different numbers. Charcoal pig is quiet and unchanged, with sales of trial lots at $30@$46 ton for the different numbers. Charcoal pig is selling in small lots for consumption. Charcoal iron is in moderate demand at quotations, with sales of English bars at 4½c; Swedish bars, 5½c; Russia, 6c for common, and 8@9c for refined. Railroad iron is in good demand at $80@$85 ₱ ton. Boiler plate is good, for English, and $90@$95 ₱ ton, currently, for American, and 9@9½c ₱ lb for sheared. Sheet iron, English, and 8½@9c for American. Boiler plate are selling at 7c for flanges, 8½c for No. 1, and 9c ₱ lb for fire box. Nails are in fair demand, but with sales at 12c, gold, and 16@16½c, currency. Horse nails are in better demand, and 16@16½c is asked. Nails are in fair demand, but at unremunerative prices. Old iron is dull and lower at $1 @$1 65 ₱ 100 lbs for cast, and $1 75@$2 for wrought.

NEW YORK.

The *Shipping List* reports the market for Scotch pig as having relapsed into a dull state; the sales are not more than 200 tons for the week, and the tone is dull, to arrive, $36 50@37 00 Summerlee, $41, and 100 tons Gartsherrie from first hand, $41 50. Bars are dull and in some instances rather higher prices, but parties are unwilling to operate. Third iron is nominally salable at low rates, and the values, in consequence, are nominal. There is no change that has taken place. In this section of the country there has been nothing as yet injured by frosts and freezing. The present prospects are for a large crop of all kinds of fruits and vegetables.

The receipts of country produce are light. Since our last we note of flour 1,112 bbls; cheese 58 boxes; corn 1,332 sacks; wheat 686 sacks; rye 366 sacks; oats 340 sacks; butter 31 packages, and bulk

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

THE FORT WAYNE, THE CONNELLSVILLE AND ALLEGHENY VALLEY ROADS.

In contemplating the capabilities and the magnificent future of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, as forming the link which is to connect the grand system of railways diverging from Chicago to the Northwest, to Omaha and the Pacific, and the intermediate regions north of the Pacific road, with the three great lines which will diverge from Pittsburgh to the seaboard, we cannot fail to recognize the fact that its connections at Crestline give it the further advantage of a direct route to St. Louis equal, if not superior, to any other between Pittsburgh and that city. That the managers will consent to throw away the commanding position which their great road now occupies, either by permitting the enforcement of an *ex parte* contract long ago legally dead, or by any new "entangling alliance" with the great monopoly, is a contingency not to be thought of. The Pennsylvania Company has lashed and coaxed at will long enough. Pittsburgh, however, and this is what we proposed to set forth in the present article, is in no manner dependent on the Fort Wayne for her Eastern connections. The Connellsville and Allegheny Valley roads will be rapidly completed, and either separately or together have abundant resources to make them remunerative. The one leading to Baltimore and Washington, the other to New York and Philadelphia, they are in no sense rivals for the business between Pittsburgh and their respective seaboard points. For resources in the product of mines and forests, they are unexcelled. By means of the Allegheny Valley and Connellsville roads, Baltimore will become a great shipping point for petroleum and its products, and both roads will derive their due proportion of profits in the transportation. It places Baltimore nearer to Oil City than Philadelphia is by any existing route.

Of the two roads the Allegheny Valley is perhaps the more important, combining in itself every necessary element to absolute success. The construction of less than one hundred miles will place it in connection with the Philadelphia and Erie Road, which is bound by its charter to carry the traffic of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at the lowest rates per mile given to through traffic. The connection thus formed will be ample and effective to reach Philadelphia and New York, until a better one is made via the New Jersey Central and the Reading Roads—when it will remain as a valuable supplementary route. At Franklin a bridge only is needed to connect the Allegheny Valley with the Atlantic and Great Western Road and with the Jamestown and Franklin, thus making it the best Eastern and only Southern outlet for the roads named. At Oil City a bridge will connect it with the Oil Creek Railroad and the Franklin, and Warren Railroad, both of which, like the Jamestown and Franklin, are dependent on the Allegheny Valley Road for a Southern outlet.

Brookville on the Allegheny Valley road, thirty-three miles east of Mahoning, was one of the points on the proposed extension of the Atlantic and Great Western road. By means of the Allegheny Valley Road, the object of a connection with the Catawissa and Reading will be effected by merely building a bridge at Franklin. The Allegheny Valley road has clearly the control of the oil carrying trade. Three-fourths of the crude oil brought to Pittsburgh is consumed by refineries located on the line, and more than three-fourths of all the refined oils carried eastward over the Pennsylvania road pass first over some part of the Allegheny Valley railroad. Nothing can interfere with these advantages short of the construction of an opposition road at a cost of seven or eight millions of dollars. That the Pennsylvania Central Company is surveying already a rival parallel route is strong corroborative proof of the commanding importance of the one already made. President PHILLIPS is of the opinion that there will be business enough for both roads.

An important feature of the line is its extremely low gradients. From the oil regions to Pittsburgh the grade is generally level or descending only 2½ feet to the mile. Between Pittsburgh and the junction with the Philadelphia and Erie road, there is no grade over 26½ feet to the mile.

A comparison of the several routes passing the Allegheny Mountains—shows maximum grades on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad - - - - - - - 118 ft ₱ mile.
Do. on Penn'a Central Road, 85 "
Do. on Pitts'gh & Conn'ville, 80 "
Do. on Allegheny Valley, 26½ "

Railroad men will at once understand from these figures the extraordinary advantage possessed by the line for the cheap transportation of freight. Mr. THOMPSON, the able President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and his shrewd assistants in the management, indicated their appreciation of the fact in the company's last report by recommending the construction of a branch road, via this route on account of the low grades which it affords.

When the Ohio river shall be properly improved, the Allegheny Valley route will be in point of fact the extension of its cheap line of transportation to the Susquehana and tide water.

THE SCRAMBLE.

Certain Republican leaders, in a small way, from nearly every quarter, are reported as being in Washington arranging for the division of the spoils which are to be at the disposal of Mr. WADE, when Mr. JOHNSON is ousted. And we are furthermore told that whatever doubts exist concerning the verdict arise mainly from complications about future preferment and the offices generally. Now we can readily understand how that all this must necessarily operate on the minds of Senators and render them reluctant to promote the schemes of those who are engaged in this unseemly business; and we undertake to say that if anything could reconcile the Republican masses to a verdict of acquittal it would be the discomfiture that would ensue to these cormorants.

We are glad to have the assurance that Mr. WADE realizes the impropriety of this scramble; if he becomes President in no way can he elevate himself in public estimation so much as by turning his back on the army of office-seekers who have invaded the capital. He should select those only who have more concern for the country than the offices. If impeachment fail, or if the President is deposed and the country realizes not all the advantages expected from the placing of the government fully in the hands of the Republican party, it will be chiefly because a great duty degenerated into a disgraceful scramble for office. We believe that in twenty days Mr. WADE will be President. Nothing would rejoice the Republican masses, with whom he is deservedly a great favorite, so much as to know that he is fully alive to the importance of putting his foot down in opposition to the schemes of those whose selfishness has led them to Washington, and who, if suffered to carry their points, will prove a dead weight on the administration and the Republican party.

FEEDING AN ENEMY.

For many years in the State of New York the Roman Catholics have received the lion's share of the appropriations from the public Treasury, so that much feeling has been created in the minds of the people. But this year this sort of thing has been carried to an unheard-of extent; and already is realized the force of the remark of an Italian paper, that "the Roman Court soon expect to control the American Republic," the "city of New York being even now governed, in fact, by the Roman Court, through the cunning of the Papal Hierarchy, and their universal subjection of religious interests to those which are politico ecclesiastical." The appropriation bill pending, and likely to pass—and, we hope, encounter the Governor's veto—seems to have been framed under influences and for objects here foreshadowed. Although New York has an unequaled Free-school system, the Roman Catholics refusing to recognize it, and denouncing it as heretical, contrive to get their arms elbow deep into the public Treasury for the support of their denominational schools and the Romish Church. The bill appears to have been framed, as much as anything, to give something to nearly every Roman Catholic Institution in the State, while there is a corresponding omission from the list of Protestant or strictly non-sectarian Institutions,—and this, too, when the State is carrying an extra war debt. It only remains to be stated that the Legislature is Democratic in both branches, pledged to retrenchment and economy. We should judge that not less than a quarter, and probably as much as half a million of dollars, if the bill becomes a law, will be given to a power directly antagonistic to free education and Republican institutions. In view of this outrage, public meetings are being held in New York to protest against its consummation, and the *Tribune* remarks concerning it as follows:

> The audacity of these appropriations for educating thousands and tens of thousands of children in the Romish faith will attract universal attention at home and abroad, as indicating the virtual abandonment of a separation of Church and State, and the failure of the principle of our common school system—that the State shall give elementary education, but not religious instruction.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENT.

A number of military gentlemen, claiming allegiance to the Democratic party, met in New York, on Tuesday evening, to take measures for securing the nomination of Gen. HANCOCK for President on the Democratic ticket. Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, who heads the Executive Committee appointed by the Cleveland Convention of 1866, presided. The Committee was fully represented, and it is a significant fact that not one of them had a word to say in favor of ANDREW JOHNSON. It was concluded to hold a National Convention of Democratic soldiers and sailors, in New York, on the same day with the regular National Democratic Convention, and it was determined to make an effort to induce the National Executive Committee to fix an earlier day for the nomination—the Fourth of July being regarded as too late. The gentlemen present were very frank in saying that PENDLETON is not the man to pit against GRANT, and that HANCOCK is the most available candidate.

The Manhattan Club, the leading Democratic organization of New York city, has been carefully canvassing the Presidential question for some days past; and it is stated, on competent authority, that, after a survey of the whole field, the Club has come to the conclusion that the convention cannot possibly agree upon either PENDLETON or SEYMOUR; that, after a hot preliminary struggle between the friends of these parties, HANCOCK's name will be brought forward, and a complimentary vote given; but, on account of objections to him which cannot be overcome, he will be set aside and Senator HENDRICKS, of Indiana, nominated, with either Governor ENGLISH, of Connecticut, or JOHN T. HOFFMAN, of New York, for Vice-President. The Democracy is in trouble on the Presidential question, and will be until the close of the campaign, when they will be relieved from further anxiety by the triumphant election of Gen. GRANT.

IRON-CLAD FRAUDS.

The reader of the Congressional proceedings of Tuesday last will remember that the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform of the House were directed to inquire into the alleged fraudulent sale by the Navy Department of the iron-clad monitors Oneota and Catawba. It is asserted that these vessels were sold for $755,000, whereas other bids ranging from $801,000 to $1,250,000, were received from responsible parties by the Navy Department. The cost of their construction was hard upon $700,000 each, and it will be seen that they were sold for little more than half cost. The Oneota and Catawba had never been in service, were consequently as good as new, and worth every cent of their cost. They were of the same class as the Manayunk, built at Pittsburgh, carried two fifteen-inch guns each—the heaviest armament in the navy—heavily plated and in every way capable of service. The *Army and Navy Journal*, after referring to the grossly insignificant price obtained for these vessels, and the fact that they are to be sold to a South American government, now at war, in violation of our neutrality laws, which may entail future trouble upon our Government, strongly condemns Congress for authorizing the sale of this class of monitors, which it holds is depleting the navy in the point where it should not be touched at all. Its objection to the sale is our own deprivation of the means of defense we actually need. The *Journal* is also anxious to know what has become of the 15-inch guns, which have never been fired a dozen times, and which according to Gen. GRANT's last report are all and more required to arm the permanent fortifications of the country. If these guns have been sold, it is probable they have been disposed of at old metal prices, although they are serviceable and the country needs them.

Whatever the investigation ordered by Congress may result in, one thing is certain—the sale of vessels and guns necessary to our own defense for one-half their cost, if not criminal, is neither statesman-like nor businesslike, and is suggestive of collusion between buyer and seller. If the result of the investigation will induce Congress to annul the sale referred to, the committee will have the thanks of the country.

CROWDED PRISON CELLS.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia has made a presentment in reference to the crowded condition of the County Prison—many of the cells, which are about eight by ten feet, containing as high as three and four prisoners, although each was sentenced to "solitary" confinement. The practice of thus crowding convicts into narrow and illy ventilated cells is condemned in the strongest terms, and a thorough reform is suggested by the erection of a new prison, and also a House of Correction. The same evil which attracted the notice of the Grand Inquest of Philadelphia, exists in Allegheny county, both in the county jail and the Western Penitentiary. In the latter institution there are some three hundred cells for about five hundred prisoners, and the law in regard to solitary confinement is violated in more than half the cases sentenced. The county jail is also greatly crowded at times, some of them containing as high as three and four inmates.

Both moral and physical degradation results from this practice of cramming several convicts in a narrow cell, and the law-making power should be invoked to correct it. The corrupting influences of evil communications are never so powerful as in the prison cell; and, while the moral sensibilities are poisoned by the contact of criminal with criminal, the physical system is degenerated and enfeebled by a foul and contaminated atmosphere. However such treatment of prisoners may comport with our ideas of "punishment," it certainly falls far short of accomplishing "reformation."

The subject of prison management is one which might well engage the serious attention of philanthropists, as society has become almost indifferent to the abuses and cruelties which are practiced in the treatment of convicts. In Allegheny county, we look forward with hope to the time when our Work House will be completed, and when the county jail will be entirely relieved of the scores of idle and vicious persons of both sexes, who now crowd its cells. The Penitentiary will also be measurably relieved, but nothing short of additional facilities, or perhaps an entirely new building, and a new system of dealing with criminals, will meet the requirements of civilization.

THE PENDLETON SCHEME—WHAT IS IT?

What the PENDLETONIAN Greenback scheme really is can be described by none so well as its supporters. We have said it was a scheme for flooding the country with paper issues which would speedily degenerate to worthless rags, destroy all values, prostrate credit and business and lead directly to repudiation. That this is its true meaning and intent, we call the Chicago *Times*—one of PENDLETON's most energetic supporters—to prove. We might call the La Crosse *Democrat;* but our Democratic contemporary, the *Post*, has already shown a disposition to impeach the witness—therefore we produce the following from the Chicago *Times* of December 1st, 1867:

> "The first group contains the Cincinnati plan (i. e. the Pendleton scheme.) The grand feature of this scheme is what is called 'payment of the national debt in greenbacks.' It contemplates a new issue of greenbacks equal in amount to the bonds which it is proposed to redeem. Over twelve hundred millions of five-twenty bonds will become redeemable before 1872. Five hundred millions are redeemable now. The way to pay them, according to this plan, is to set the printing presses in motion. So long as the rags and lampblack hold out we will have no trouble in paying the bonds at maturity. When all have been *thus paid*, we shall have added to our paper money the trifling inflation of about $1,500,000 000, making, all told, a circulating medium of $2,300,000,000. Then we shall have what are called 'good times,' 'splendid times.' Wheat and greenbacks will be exchanged bushel for bushel. A barrel of whisky will be sold for two barrels of legal tenders. Collectors of Government revenue will go about with wagons having lofty and capacious receptacles on them, like those used in shoveling charcoal, and will gather in the public taxes with pitchforks. To levy $3in gold will require one horse wagon load of greenbacks. But the government bonds will be 'paid.' The only question will be how to pay the government greenbacks. This is something the plan does not contemplate. Specie payments under it will be reached—never!"

Since the *Times* drew the above picture, it has swung around the circle and joined the ranks of the PENDLETONITES. But its definition of the universal Greenback scheme remains as correct as ever.

In his annaul report Mr. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, estimated the receipts into the Treasury from the whisky tax, at $50,000,000 per annum, but according to the statement of Secretary MCCULLOCH, made a few days since, not more than $12,000,000 will be received, unless something is done to insure the more faithful collection of the tax. We wish the Secretary had gone further, and told Congress why, according to his understanding, the tax is not collected; whether it is because of defects in the law or dishonest officers, and what, in his judgment, should be done to prevent the wholesale frauds. The question is of the highest importance. A deficit of thirty-eight millions in one item, destroys all reliance on estimates, and at once assails the public credit. How much longer is this to go on, and this deficit continue? Have we a financial policy elastic enough to withstand such breaches? Even if in every other respect the estimates hold good, this deficit is sufficiently serious to require attention.

If England concludes to establish herself in Abyssinia, the fact that the country is admirably adapted to the growth of cotton will doubtless constitute one of the main reasons. In some of the valleys of the country, both cotton and tobacco are produced in large quantities, and all that is needed is such protection and encouragement as England could readily afford. To say nothing of other considerations, such a prize England will not be likely to relinquish. And it accords not with her established policy to withdraw altogether from a country when once a foothold has been gained. The French in Algeria would be fairly balanced by a corresponding English possession in Africa, whereby, too, the Napoleonic intrigues in Egypt would be measurably neutralized. We should be surprised to hear of the withdrawal of the English forces from the land of their late achievement.

It is rumored that negotiations are pending between the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Company, with a view to the creation of a through line from Chicago, via Toledo, Cleveland and Pittsburgh to Baltimore and Washington. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company located a road some time ago from Pittsburgh to Youngstown, Ohio, the design of which was not then apparent. The distances to Chicago by the proposed route are as follows:

Pittsburgh to Youngstown via surveys....	95 miles.
Youngstown to Cleveland by Mahoning Road.....	87 miles.
Cleveland to Toledo.....	101 miles.
Toledo to Chicago.....	244 miles.
Pittsburgh to Chicago.....	467 miles.

We have heretofore spoken of the probability of a second road to Cleveland, to be constructed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The above, however, would be much more desirable.

The Philadelphia *Age*, the Democratic organ, "flares up" spiritedly at the Manhattan Club, New York, on account of the ostentatious manner they have undertaken to cut out the work of the National Convention. The Club have given notice that they will take almost any one except PENDLETON, whereat the *Age* gives them to understand that "Pennsylvania intends to be consulted in this matter," and that as she has "over one-tenth of the votes in the electoral college," she does not intend to take a place below that to which her strength entitles her. The *Age* snubs the Manhattans after the following fashion:

> In July, in New York will be plenty of good and true men from all over the Union. Their judgment and combined opinion will be of more value than that of the Manhattan Club. And Pennsylvania will be on hand to take care of her own matters. Until then, we think the Democrats of New York had better wait.

It is stated that at the late election in Georgia forty-five thousand white men voted the Republican ticket and fifteen thousand colored men voted with the Democrats. With such a division of the voting population the Republican majority in the State is in the neighborhood of ten thousand; four of the seven Congressmen are Republicans; both branches of the Legislature are Republican, which insures two Republican United States Senators; and the Constitution is adopted by a large majority. With such a result, we cannot regret the mixed character of the vote. It disposes of the cry of a war of races and negro domination. In every light the result is a wholesome one.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, when it says EX-Governor CURTIN is one of those who are "selling out their chances at Chicago for seats in the Cabinet," gives currency to a rumor wholly destitute of truth, and does great injustice to that gentleman. If, as a New York paper intimates, there are in Washington those who have undertaken to "sell him out to benefit themselves," it is only to be hoped and we certainly believe they will meet with poor success with Mr. WADE. Men who undertake to make a sale of what they do not own, frequently find themselves in an embarassed position when the time for delivering the goods arrives.

In reply to a correspondent, asking for information as to the grade of the roads named, we have to say that, according to the best information we can obtain, the average grade of the Pennsylvania Central is 94 feet to the mile, the maximum being from 116 to 120 feet to the mile; the maximum grade of the Connellsville road to Cumberland is 52 feet to the mile; and the maximum grade of the Allehenv Valley road is 26.4 feet to the mile.

If the advices from Mexico do not exaggerate, that country is fast falling into a condition of anarchy, and a general convulsion may be looked for almost any day. JUAREZ appears to have lost much of his popularity, and the report that ROMERO resigned is repeated. Several insurrectionary movements are on foot and the finances are of course in a bad way. The apple, as on several previous occasions, appears to be about ripe for somebody to pluck.

The scheme for getting the time for the meeting of the National Democratic Convention changed to an earlier day than July Fourth, has failed. The friends of PENDLETON think if the Convention were to meet next month he would certainly be nominated. They fear the effect of time on his prospect.

Life Insurance—Something Extra.

Elsewhere in this morning's paper will be found the large advertisement of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This Company has as simply clean and handsome a record as any Insurance Company in the country. It is but a little more than nine years old; it began business in a modest way; has pushed its business with vigor but without parade; has spent money freely for legitimate uses, but very carefully, and is now worth in net cash more than three millions of dollars, which belongs exclusively to the twenty-two thousand active members—that is, policy holders. There is no "guaranteed stock" or other device of the shrewd few to skim the cream of the earnings. Its managing officers are christian gentlemen of every day honesty, who know how to handle a large business with scrupulous integrity. The Company's rates and schemes are as favorable as those of other first-class companies; and without discriminating against any other good companies, we may safely assure our readers that the staunch NORTHWESTERN is *good enough* for anybody.

Chicago to Baltimore.

It is said by "Fair Play," in a morning paper, that the late successful effort to carry wheat between the above points at a lower price and in quicker time than ever before, was made in the interest of and by way of the Lake Shore, Philadelphia and Erie, and Northern Central lines of railroad. What effect is the fact, and the accompanying flourish of trumpets, *intended* to have upon the Fort Wayne and the Connellsville Companies? We imagine the former is past being frightened into subjection, and the latter is too secure in the certainty of early completion and triumphant success to be afraid of any efforts to prejudice public opinion against it in Baltimore.

If so much can be done by the "Empire Line" via the lake shore, &c., what may not be expected when Baltimore and Chicago shoud be connected by the Fort Wayne and the Connellsville Roads?

Another query suggests itself: If wheat can be so successfully carried to Baltimore, why not to Philadelphia? When we have a competing route between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia it will be done as a rule. What does Philadelphia say about it? NO GOUGING.

The Unreconstructed States.

The Southern States which have not yet held elections on the ratification of the new constitutions, under the reconstruction laws, are Virginia, Florida, Mississippi and Texas. Virginia completed her constitution, and her convention adjourned on Friday night, April 17. The election for its ratification has not yet been ordered.

Florida has completed her constitution, and the Republicans have nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Harrison Reed, of Duval county; for lieutenant governor, William H. Gleason, of Dade county; for member of Congress, Charles M. Hamilton, of Jackson county. Her election takes place on the first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in May.

In Mississippi the convention is still in session, and the constitution is not yet completed.

Texas is very far behind in the work of reconstruction. Her election for a convention has been held, resulting favorably, but no order has yet been issued fixing the time for the assembling of that body.

The Louisiana Election.

A New Orleans correspondent, Democratic, reviewing the result of the election in that city, sums up as follows: A Democratic Mayor, Controller and Street Commissioner; two Democratic and two Radical Recorders; and a Democratic City Council, with enough Radical members (including some colored men) to keep an opposition. Of seven District Judges elected, five are Democrats. Democrats also elect their Assessors and Collectors, except in the the First District. Col. Mean, Democrat, goes to Congress from the Second District, while Sypher, Radical, succeeded in the First District. J. Q. A. Fellows defeated Newsham, Radical, in the Third District. The State Legislature is said to be of doubtful complexion, although it is admitted that the Republicans have a majority of the Lower House. The adoption of the Constitution and the election of the ultra-radical State ticket are no longer doubtful.

France and Prussia.

Warlike preparations are reported quite active between these two great powers, and hostilities may be precipitated at any time. A Frenchman, writing from Munich, undertakes to explain the anxiety of Prince Napoleon in regard to Prussia. He says that France has raised a formidable rival against herself, and while the people of Northern and Southern Germany alike deprecate a war, they insist upon being left along to settle their own affairs. They cannot see what business Napoleon has to resist the absorbing tendencies of Prussia. The Germans fear an attack from France, but feel redy to meet it. French and Prussian officers and spies are mutually observant of each other's lines of defense. They are not allowed to make drawings or photographs, but otherwise are not interfered with in this secret service. Troops are concentrating at strategic points, engineers and pontooners are busy, and fortifications are going up on the whole Rhine frontier. All this looks warlike, but yet there may be no war.

An arrangement has been perfected with the managers of the several railroads centering at Chicago to pass free, going and coming, delegates to the Republican National Convention—in all cases limited to the number of delegates from each State. A form of joint pass has been prepared, bearing the signature of the duly authorized officers of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central (late Great Eastern), which will be for the use of delegates from the East, and good over either route named. The Baltimore *American* says:

> The Northern Central Railway Company will issue through excursion tickets to parties attending the Republican National Convention at Chicago on 20th May, at the rate of one fare to go and return, which will be good from the 1st of May until the 9th of June. They are now in the hands of the agents for rate to delegates and visitors to the Methodist General Conference, and to the delegates of the Soldiers' Convention.

If General Brisbin replies to all that is said of him in the press of this State, he will be kept extremely busy. In the words of his prudence," but to face the army of accusers that have sprung up in every quarter, will require more of that quality than ever yet man possessed. If in attacking Gov. Curtin his object was to get himself talked about, he has succeeded; but unless he is utterly indifferent about what is said concerning him, he must wince under the reminiscences published in a hundred presses. He appears to be well known to a great many people who have nothing good to say of him.

The Boston *Journal* makes a suggestion touching the reported death of King Theodorus, that he may not be dead after all. The *Journal* says it is not the first time that he has been reported killed, and has subsequently turned up. When he goes into a battle he has a half-dozen of his chiefs dressed in the same costume, and with the same insignia of rank that he wears. In this way there are a number of Richmonds in the field, and the genuine and original Theodorus, when the fight becomes too hot, withdraws to a safe spot and only dies by proxy.

SOMERSET RAILROAD MATTERS.—At a railroad meeting held in Somerset on Saturday evening last, a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions towards the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad, and on Monday the committee went to work in the borough and secured, in a few hours, within a fraction of twenty thousand dollars. The township is said to be good for a similar amount, which will render the branch a fixed fact. A meeting in the interest of the road will be held during Court week.

The Philadelphia *North American and Gazette* says there are "in Philadelphia such a varied and interesting assortment of croakers about our own affairs and prospects, that it is quite consoling occasionally to turn to the pages of the *North American Review* and read the articles of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., croaking in the most delightfully dismal manner about the trade of Boston." Let Philadelphia put forth her energies and improve her opportunities and her citizens will have nothing to creak about.

The second annual meeting of the Ohio Wool Buyers' and Dealers' Association was held in Cleveland on Wednesday. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

> *Resolved*, That we re-commend the growers of Ohio to give special attention to the production of those grades of wool that will supply the present wants of the manufacturers; and we feel confident in asserting the former that these wools will command a ready market and a fair price.
>
> We further recommend all buyers to urge the growers to bring their tags carefully tuft-washed and loose to market, outside of the fleece, and we agree to pay for them the price of the balance of the clip, provided they are in equal condition.

It is said the war and the cholera have ruined the business of wool growing in Buenos Ayres, and people are quitting the country in large numbers. In the little town of San Nicolas fifteen hundred persons have died of this pestilence. The burying grounds were filled up, and the authorities forbade more to be brought in, so that the dead had to be earthed where they fell. In many places on the plains bodies were piled up and burned.

What the Southern People Read.

A correspondent writing from the South, speaks of the poverty of the people in regard to books and pegiodicals, and at the same time has observed the character of the supplies of reading matter which they draw from the North. That vile Democratic sheet, the *La Crosse Democrat*, "is the one universally popular paper in the South, read everywhere and quoted by everybody." The Savannah papers are not circulated so largely in some portions of Georgia as is this Wisconsin sheet. The *World* is seldom found outside the printing offices; the *Herald* is seen occasionally, while the *Day Book* is rarely met with. The *Tribune* is generally found in the hands of native Radicals and Northern residents, but other Republican papers are scarce. Bonner's *Ledger* is largely circulated, as are also the illustrated criminal papers. A few of the leading Northern magazines are seen in the towns and cities, but "The Land We Love" is read and esteemed beyond any of these. It is scarcely to be wondered at that Brick Pomeroy should have an hundred readers in the South to Nanton Marble's one, when the taste of the Pennsylvania Democracy exhibts as great a perversion.

It looks as though the large number of outsiders who intend to visit Chicago, to witness the deliberations of the Republican National Convention, will be disappointed. It is estimated from data already secured, that not less than 25,000 strangers will be in attendance. Of these, says the *Post*, Crosby's Opera House will hold but 2,500. The *Post* comments on this unpleasant state of things as follows:

> Where are the rest to be accommodated? Coming here to see the Convention, and to witness the contest between the various candidates for the Presidency, they will not be content with staring at our Water Works, promenading up and down our avenues, inspecting our elevators, or admiring our churches and marble stores. They will be seriously dissatisfied if they are not afforded some chance, greater than one in a hundred, of an admission to the Convention. Having invited these people hither, it seems as Chicago cannot now do less than provide for accommodating them as comfortably as possible. This means a new Wigwam, capable of holding at least 10,000 people, or as many as can be contained in a space within the hearing of those participating.

Chicago asked for the Convention, and it was given to her, because she could afford the best accommodations for all comers. It looks now as though her reputation must suffer from a failure to make her representations good.

IMPEACHMENT as a remedy for a certain class of ills is becoming quite common. The latest proposal for its application, as we learn from the *Church Journal*, is for the suppression of Ritualism—rather for the removal of the Bishop of the diocese of New York, as the writer says, "for the continuance he gives to the bastard Popish ceremonies that take place in several of the churches in the diocese under his jurisdiction." We are not responsible for the terms in which the writer expresses himself, and record the proposal as an item of news not to be overlooked in the present state of the church controversy. The writer adds that he "will willingly contribute time and money to bring the matter to a final settlement." Should this feeling become extensive we may expect an exciting time at the next General Convention.

CALIFORNIA, of which it was predicted that it would be incapable of producing breadstuffs to support even a small population, is taking a leading position as an agricultural State. Last year the value of the leading agricultural products of the State was about $30,000,000. But the returns for the present year are likely to show an large increase; for we are assured that a total of from 150,000 to 300,000 additional acres has been devoted to wheat this year, which will insure a surplus of not less than 15,000,000 bushels for exportation. The increase is not larger in proportion than that which took place in Oregon. The yield of that State in 1867 was 15,000,000 sacks of wheat; valued at $30,000,000, against 4,581,286 sacks in 1860, valued at $7,281,276. There we have a single agricultural product more than quadrupled in a brief period of three years.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, intensely free trade, has been disturbed by the report that Mr. Ward, of Detroit, a famous tariff man, stands a chance of being the Secretary of the Treasury in the Wade Cabinet, and by the remark of Mr. Peter Cooper, that he had "reason to know that Mr. Wade is a Protectionist and will give his attention to the question as soon as possible after entering the White House." We doubt if Mr. Wade has made any very direct promises or that much will come of this—since the tariff question must be decided by Congress—if he he has, but we can imagine how important it would be to have a thorough friend to Protection, President.

THE *Independent* pays its compliments to "J. S. P." of the *Tribune*, and concludes by saying:

> "J. S. P.," therefore, has our answer, in terms unmistakable, and based on evidence in white and black which are open to all. Which colored man ever may speak to the contrary, Mr. Chase no longer maintains his former position with the Republican party, is no longer its proper Presidential candidate, and would decline its nomination if placed in his hands.

THE *Nation* ventures the remark that the "sooner Mr. Chase ceases talking politics with editors and others, and carrying on newspaper controversies with them, the better it will be for his own reputation and the dignity of the office which he holds."

THE movement for changing the time for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention to early in June is likely to prove successful. Says the Washington *Star*: It is probable that a Congressional caucus of all the Democratic members will shortly be called for the purpose of making the said request. The feeling appears to be unanimous that the day of meeting now fixed is too far distant, and that the political necessities and welfare of the party require an earlier period for the declaration of principles and nomination of candidates.

THE New York *Citizen* says it is reported on good authority "that Mr. Charles Dickens has gone back to England a little more bitterly prejudiced against American institutions, and with a feeling of more oppugnant contempt for American men and women than he had when quitting our shores on the occasion of his first memorable visit. Whereat the journalists who recently feasted and flattered him are in grief."

IT is proposed to organize an association for the promotion of social science in the West; and we learn that the present plan is to effect a preliminary organization at some point in Illinois, probably at Jacksonville, where all the public institutions of Illinois are located, and to call a general meeting of all interested in the movement, at Chicago, in October or November next, when it is expected that several interesting and valuable papers, written by some of the most eminent citizens of that city will be presented.

THE SUIT of Mr. Bumstead, of Cassello, Indiana, against the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, to recover damages sustained by his little son, last fall, was decided on Friday, 24th ult., and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff. The boy was injured by a falling fragment of a "push car," shivered by colliding with a locomotive belonging to the Company, at Cassello, last fall. The suit was for $10,000. The jury awarded $4,500.

THE Republican Ward Associations of Philadelphia were to meet last evening to organize for the campaign. Some months ago two wards of this city organized for the campaign, but since then we have heard nothing to show that their organization is maintained. It is now time for all the wards, boroughs and townships of the county to commence preparations for the work of the campaign now before us.

THE *Herald's* dispatch starts the story that in case Johnson is deposed his Cabinet will refuse to give up "on the ground that the acting President, not being a constitutional President, has no right to remove them;" and it is in this way that Wade is to be deprived of patronage. The inventor of such stuff should remember that because he is the next thing to a natural fool, everybody else is not necessarily as low in the scale.

IT is said that Queen Victoria is so hostile to Gladstone's measure disendowing the English Church in Ireland, that she threatens to abdicate rather than sign the bill. Disraeli finds in the Queen powerful support, and is a frequent visitor at the Palace. The reform movement, however, led by Gladstone, Bright, Smith and their associates will, it is believed, prove too much for the throne itself.

WHAT IS IT?—Three cars laden with a species of quartz, richly impregnated with sulphur and a bright vein of ore, resembling silver or some other precious metal found somewhere between York, Pa., and Cockeysville, Md., along the line of the N. C. R. R., passed over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Pittsburgh, this morning. Some few weeks ago a similar quantity of the above mineral was shipped to the above city.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Can any one tell us what "precious metal" this is that is found in such quantities?

MR. EVARTS spoke in all nearly fourteen hours, and failed to say all he intended. The time was divided into about five days. His conclusion, says the New York *Times'* dispatch, although very elegant in diction and impressive in oratory, was too long and too finely drawn to produce much effect.

IMPEACHMENT in Wall street is a fresh subject, as the trial draws to a close, the general belief being that a change of administration with a new cabinet will be the result. So says the *Times's* morning article.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Official List of the Members.

General Lemuel Todd, the Chairman of the late Republican State Convention, has appointed the following gentlemen to act as chairman and members of the State Central Committee, for the year 1868, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the recent Convention:

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW, Chairman.
Adams, Edward McPherson.
Allegheny, A. M. Brown, Thomas Ewing, John Walton, Chas. W. Batchelor.
Beaver, D. L. Imbrie.
Bedford, John Shirley.
Berks, Henry S. Eckert, C. D. Elliott.
Blair, Samuel McCamant.
Bradford, Geo. D. Montanye.
Bucks, E. Morris Lloyd.
Butler, Wm Haslett.
Cambria, Henry A. Boggs.
Cameron, Jerome B. Earl.
Carbon, J. Frank Walter.
Center, Daniel Rhoads.
Chester, Jno. M. Pomeroy, S. Darlington.
Clarion, H. Weller.
Clearfield, H. R. Swope.
Clinton, H. T. Harvey.
Columbia, Dr. P. D. John.
Crawford, R. P. Miller.
Cumberland, C. F. Humerich.
Dauphin, J. Robey Dunglison, George Bergner.
Delaware, Maj. J. L. Haldeman.
Elk, Henry Souther.
Erie, Jonas Gunnison.
Forest, Jno. L. Dale.
Franklin, Jeremiah Cook.
Fulton, W. M. Patterson.
Greene, J. N. Kerns.
Huntingdon, Geo. W. Johnston.
Indiana, Daniel Porter.
Jefferson, Jos. Henderson.
Juniata, H. H. Wilson.
Lancaster, Milton B. Eshelman and E. Billingfelt.
Lawrence, Jacob Hauss.
Lebanon, T. J. Worth.
Lehigh, Wm. W. Mutter.
Luzerne, Jos. A. Scranton.
Lycoming, Lewis Marsh.
McKean, Lucius Rogers.
Mercer, A. C. Kennedy.
Mifflin.
Monroe, J. W. Stokes.
Montgomery, W. H. Rees.
Montour, Daniel Clark.
Northampton, Wm. S. Kirkpatrick.
Northumberland, Frank Bound.
Perry, Col. Joseph Mutzler.
Philadelphia, Jno. Price Wetherill, H. C. Howell, W. H. Kerns, Jas. N. Kerns, Geo. H. Moore, Wm. Elliott, Samuel Daniels, J. A. Bonham, J. G. Butler, Jas. M'Manus, J. J. Conry, Wm. Sellers, Geo. T. Cromwell, Harvey Mooney, Col. Samuel Bell, Henry Hunn.
Potter, P. A. Stebbins.
Schuylkill, Wm. R. Smith.
Snyder, D. B. Moyer.
Somerset, Ed. Scull.
Sullivan, T. J. Ingham.
Susquehanna, Albert Chamberlain.
Tioga, W. H. Smith.
Union, Wm. Jones.
Venango, Jas. L. Connelly.
Warren, Myron Waters.
Washington, Jno. W. M'Williams.
Wayne, C. P. Waller.
Westmoreland, J. A. Logan.
Wyoming, P. M. Osterhout.
York, James Kell.
Washington City, Captain Amassa Fuller, General James A. Ekin.

The Republican State Central Committee will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1,105 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, at two o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Chairman State Central Committee.

GENERAL GRANT'S HABITS.

Interesting Reminiscences.

GALUSHA A. GROW,

A lady, who was for three years of the war, connected with the Western Sanitary Commission, and who had abundant opportunity of judging for herself in regard to the character and ability of many of our Generals, writes to the Philadelphia *Press*. We quote the following from her letter:

During the entire campaign of the opening of the Mississipi it was my privilege to aid in caring for our noble patriots, both in hospitals and in camps, and I have been for weeks together where I saw General Grant daily, heard his name constantly, and never did I hear intemperance mentioned in connection with it. Facts are stubborn things. I will relate a few of the many that came directly to my own knowledge:

In the winter of 1862-3, when the army arrived at Memphis, after long, weary marchings and trials that sicken the heart to think of, two-thirds of the officers and soldiers were in hospitals. General Grant was lying sick at the Gayoso Hotel. One morning Mrs. Grant came into the lad